

# SATURDAY NIGHT



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**This Week:—Canada at Five-Power Naval Parley—Changes at Ottawa—At Home with the Fleet—What the Tourists Buy—Will the Wheat Pool Win?**



## "True to Herself"

THERE was a refreshing rebirth of accuracy in Mayor-elect Wemp of Toronto on New Year's night when he said: "Toronto has been true to herself." In defeating the city planning by-law a majority of the citizens were true to their record of endeavoring to burke every measure of civic or communal advancement that far sighted men may propose. The fact that so many voters were the dupes of deceitful demagogues hardly makes Toronto's achievement in being "true to herself" a lustrous event.

Whether Mr. McBride, the defeated Mayor, returns to public life or not, he has won honor for his name as a Chief Magistrate with greater vision and foresight than any man who has held the office within living memory. His defeat and the defeat of the by-law were a pure triumph of sectionalism and credulity. Mr. Wemp's majority was entirely achieved east of the Don River. In the much larger and old areas west of that sluggish stream, Mr. McBride had a majority of over 3,000 and in the same region the majority for the by-law on a much smaller voting list was more than 1100. A new city has arisen east of the Don, developed from several pleasant old villages and it appears that its multitude of new voters have retained village ideas in their most extreme form. A great deal of money has been paid out of general taxation for the development of the "east end" but it is obvious that a majority of its inhabitants are resolved that not one dollar shall be spent anywhere else if they can prevent it.

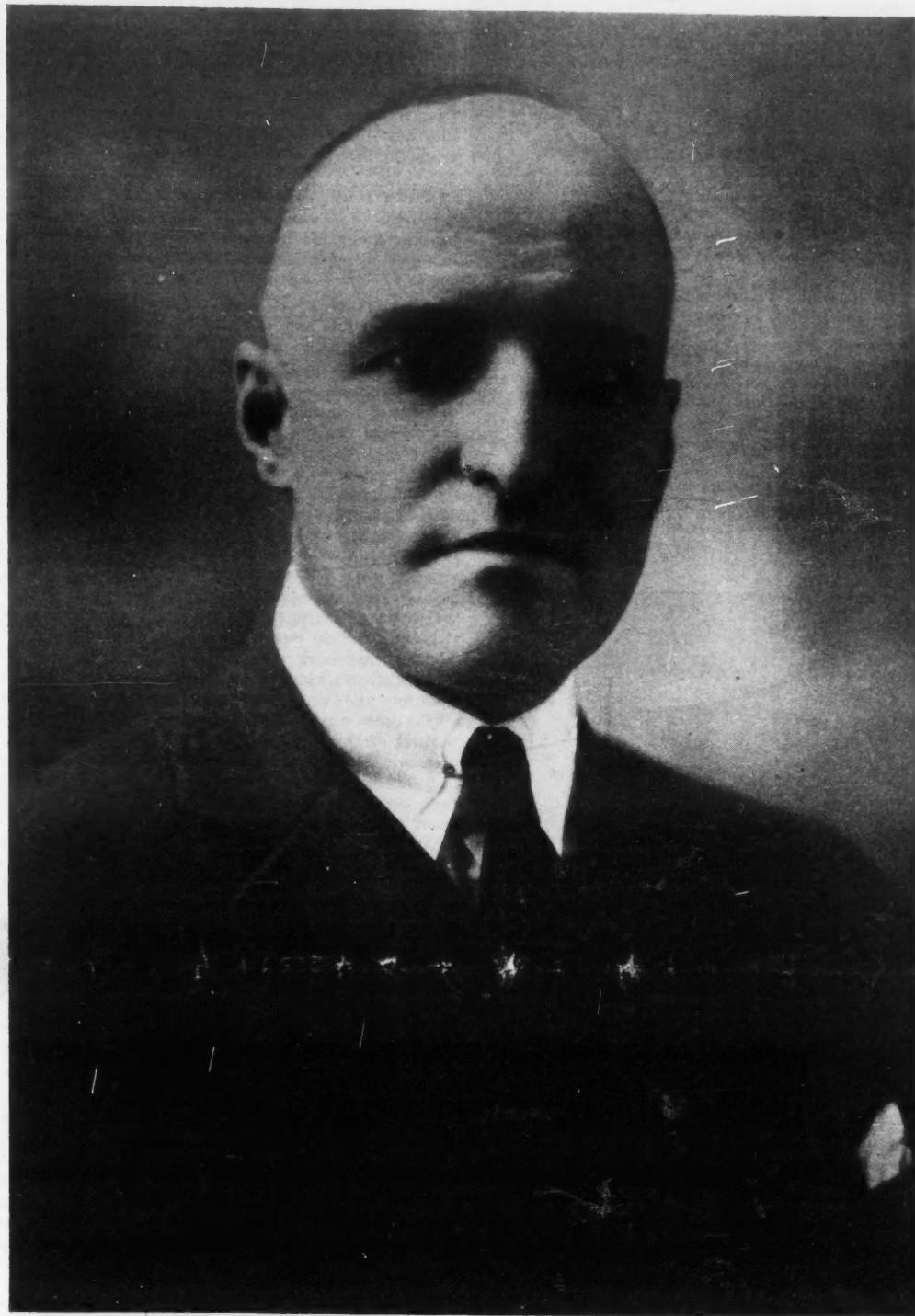
Mayor-elect Wemp promises a new plan superior to that devised by the captains of finance and industry, whose ideas he has been courteous enough to describe as "half baked." His admirable war record hardly justifies his attitude of contempt for everyone else. Whether Mr. Wemp is the genius he believes himself to be or just another of the chaps who think themselves Napoleon because they are short in stature remains to be seen. But in whatever he attempts he will be up against the sectionalism he and his friends have appealed to to defeat the city improvement plan—the sentiment which holds that central Toronto deserves only to be strangled. Mr. Wemp it appears was reared in a district where they take their politics raw known in local annals as "Cabbagetown." This is supposed to confer a glamor on a public man which those who have not shared that honor do not fully apprehend. It will require all the inspiration that a boyhood spent in "Cabbagetown" can confer on its favored sons to evolve a better plan than that which was defeated; and we fear that all that is in prospect is another political football for use next New Year's Day.

## A Remarkable Newspaper Feat

THE "Halifax Herald" which in graphic contrast to some of our Toronto newspapers, is most energetically alive to anything that will make for the progress in its city and province, recently sponsored a most remarkable newspaper feat. The inspiration came from its general manager, Mr. W. H. Dennis, a "live wire" if ever there was one; and the event occurred coincidentally with the official opening of the great mills of the Mersey Paper Company at the old sea port of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. The inaugural of this vast and magnificently equipped industrial unit is indeed a happy portent for the maritime provinces, which have vast pulp resources that were being diverted to United States mills. A unique feature of the inaugural was the appearance of a finely illustrated newspaper of more than forty pages known as the "Mersey Times." Its appearance was confined to this single issue so that it will be an interesting souvenir in days to come. The place of issue was an improvised newspaper office in the new mills.

Mr. Dennis had a press brought from Montreal and a typesetting machine from the "Herald's" plant in Halifax as well as a complete engraving plant and photographic apparatus. The special train with 1,000 guests from various cities arrived at Liverpool shortly before noon; photos were taken and cuts made and the "Times" was out before three o'clock just as though it were a long established daily newspaper. Scores of illustrations were published and a full account of the proceedings together with many special articles relating to the new industry. Such a feat of organization has not been previously paralleled in Canada.

One of the special articles contained a revelation of a most significant character; namely that the idea of making of paper from spruce wood fibre was first conceived and attempted in Nova Scotia ninety years ago. Paper manufacture was one of Nova Scotia's earliest industries. Paper made from rags, rope and waste was produced in the early years of the 19th century at Moir's Mills, N.S., by Anthony H. Holland who in 1813 founded the "Acadian Recorder" of Halifax, still a flourishing newspaper. Early files of the "Recorder" printed on Mr. Holland's product are in a beautiful state of preservation. In the thirties one of the habitués of the paper mill was a lad in his teens named Charles Fenerty, who worked on farms and in sawmills in the neighborhood. He was a dreaming lad but apparently fascinated with paper making processes and proclaimed his belief that paper could be made from spruce fibre. In 1839 he actually did succeed in making a sheet of such paper with primitive equipment and tried to interest Messrs. English and Blackader who had become proprietors of the "Acadian Recorder" in his process. He was ahead of his time, for there was no economic need for vast quantities of newsprint in that day. Shortly afterward



## CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT NAVAL PARLEY

Colonel the Hon. James L. Ralston, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Federal Government, who is in London to attend the Five-Power Naval Parley in behalf of Canada. Hon. Mr. Ralston was formerly a practising barrister at Halifax and had a distinguished war record. He was also a noted figure in International Rotary.

a German inventor hit upon the same idea but it was many years before the process crossed the Atlantic. In the meantime Fenerty had wandered away to Australia, where he spent some years in exploring the interior. In 1912 a son of the Blackader of the 1830's who still conducts the "Recorder" resurrected the documents in connection with Fenerty's discovery and in 1926 the Nova Scotia Historical Society erected a tablet to his memory at his birthplace, Springfield, Upper Sackville.

Thus the great industry celebrated in the only issue of "The Mersey Times" is based on a revolutionary invention first conceived on Nova Scotia soil.

## A Champion of Clean Racing

THE late William Philemore Fraser for many years secretary of the Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto, was not very well known to the general public but his services to the cause of clean racing and the breeding of thoroughbred horses were internationally recognized. In England he had imbibed during his boyhood and youth the best British traditions of the sport and the Woodbine race track which in the spring and autumn attracts visitors from far and wide was noted for the very highest standards. Mr. Fraser was sometimes accused of czarlike methods but they were often necessary if these standards were to be maintained.

When he first became secretary of the O.J.C. 32 years ago no one had thought of attacking racing in a political way. It was then regarded as an honorable and healthful form of social enjoyment; but it was his fate to encounter within a few years a great wave of fanaticism which threatened all race tracks however well and honorably conducted with extinction. The wave ultimately spent itself, though enemies are not all silenced; and it can be safely said that the admirable reputation of the Woodbine track as the most famous of Canadian race tracks, helped to save racing in this country. This reputation was due to the vigilance and firmness of Mr. Fraser.

Like all fanatical movements the anti-racing agitation proved a boomerang. Legislative attempts to limit the operations of old established racing societies like the O.J.C. simply resulted in increasing the number of mushroom tracks with no honorable traditions back of them and which could only be regarded as gambling

resorts. This in turn created new difficulties for men like Mr. Fraser since it imposed on them the task of keeping their clubs clear of the host of undesirables that naturally arose with the multiplication of mushroom race tracks. It was in his battle to keep the Woodbine above reproach in the face of conditions never anticipated when he took office, that the firmness of his character and the quality of his ambition as a horseman best displayed themselves.

## The Horse Refuses to Disappear

OBVIOUSLY the horse resembles the cat, in that as an institution, he seems to have nine lives and has the habit of coming back. Ever since the motor car was invented, the prediction has been freely made that the day would come when this ancient friend of man would be as extinct as the dodo. But there is no sign of that as yet. At the Royal Winter Fair magnificent displays of agricultural and draught horses from many parts of Canada as well as of hunters and fancy types were a demonstration of equine vitality. Many commercial concerns still prefer the horse for delivery purposes because he can exercise a co-operative intelligence, soon learns his route and is better than any mechanical self starter in moving from stopping place to stopping place.

A speech made by Mr. George Beardmore, for many years M.F.H. of the Toronto Hunt Club, at the dinner annually tendered by that organization to the farmers of York county, illustrates the present prestige of the horse. Horseback riding for pleasure, in Toronto at least, is actually increasing rather than declining in this age of motor cars. Riding, it is true, took a slump ten years ago, except in the case of very wealthy owners of large private stables. The Hunt and Country Club took upon itself the task of reviving one of the finest and healthiest outdoor sports, and in the northern part of Toronto built vast stables and the largest private riding arena in America.

Many thought this policy fantastically optimistic, but to-day there are approximately 200 horses in these stables. The riders include not only veterans who loved the horse in other days, but many scores of young girls and boys who learn to ride there.

The Hunt Club's experience has been duplicated in the success of private stables, and riding to-day is one of the pastimes which the Parks Commissioner has been com-

pelled to recognize in recommendations for more bridle paths. It is not by any means confined to persons of wealth and social position. Perhaps the best proof of the love of the horse which is inherent in the race, is the fact that Canada's greatest motor manufacturer also possesses perhaps the greatest stable of equine trophy winners on the continent.

## Retirement of Colonel Dennis

THE announcement of the retirement of Colonel J. S. Dennis from position of Chief Commissioner of the department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been received with regret throughout the country. There are few men in Canada more widely known than he, and it can safely be said that wherever he is known he is regarded with high esteem. Loyal, able and genial, he has served both the C. P. R. and the public at large with tireless devotion for a great number of years and he carries with him into his retirement the good wishes of all with whom he has been brought in contact. On the 2nd January the staff of the C. P. R.'s newly-named department of Immigration and Colonization, joined by the department of Development, presented Colonel Dennis with a cocktail set of solid silver and a solid gold cigarette case as a token of the regard in which he is held and of his splendid work for Canadian settlement.

## Enforcement by Homicide

THE conscience of the more reasonable people of the United States seems to be seriously aroused in connection with the carnival of homicide which had occurred in connection with the enforcement of prohibition. Faneuil Hall, Boston, is an historic edifice where in decades far gone by the battle cry of freedom, for black and white alike, was raised by impassioned orators. The same hall was recently the scene of a great meeting of protest against the cold blooded murder of three sailors on a suspected rum-runner, "The Black Duck." The chairman of the meeting was William H. Mitchell, one of the ablest and most honored citizens of Massachusetts and he used these stirring words: "When murder stalks abroad in the guise of law, in God's name repeal that law! Official murder is still murder!"

This particular murder was perpetrated by the coast guard service, which is apparently in a low state so far as morale is concerned. It is a fact of which Canadians are perhaps unaware that this service is entirely distinct from and very much despised by the U.S. Navy. SATURDAY NIGHT fell into the error of confusing the two services at the time of the "I'm Alone" case when it spoke of the death of a sailor who was drowned as having been compassed by over-zealous young naval officers. A private request was immediately made that this publication avoid such errors in future because the officers and men of the U.S. navy did not wish to be held responsible in the eyes of Canadians for the acts of the coast guard service.

The coast guard are minor offenders, however, in comparison with certain gunmen clothed with authority to enforce prohibition in interior states who shoot without respect to either sex or age. On New Year's Day the "Chicago Herald and Examiner" published a cartoon by Windsor McCay adapted from one of the famous of Thomas Nast's cartoons on the New York Tweed Ring. It showed a circle of men each pointing his thumb at his neighbor as the figure responsible for recent bloodshed. But it was more ghastly than the Nast cartoon because in the centre of circle was a pile representing the 1376 corpses of victims slain by prohibition enforcement officers last year. Beneath the cartoon was a drastic comment on those whose only reply to the indictment is "Let's have an investigation." The Chicago publication adds: "The fallacy of all efforts to enforce prejudice, bigotry and fanaticism has been left out. It is being left out of the argument by all these wise men who, holding themselves blameless, pass the buck to their neighbors."

The utter uselessness of this sacrifice of human life that prohibition has entailed was demonstrated on the same day that this cartoon was published, when news reports in all United States cities showed that New Year's Eve had been the "wettest" ever recorded either under prohibition or licensed sale.

## British Migrants in New Brunswick

IN THESE days, when one hears so much of the inability or unwillingness of "assisted" British immigrants to stick to farm work in this country, it is heartening to learn that from one province at least the report is of a very different kind. Of course, the misfits always attract attention, and, incidentally, raise a "holler" quite out of proportion to their number as compared with that of the total volume of immigration from Great Britain—that is the badge of misfits all the world over. But in New Brunswick it can almost be said of this sort of misfit, as the farmer of story is reported to have said of the ostrich, that "there ain't no such a animal!"

For it appears that, of two hundred families recently settled on farms in New Brunswick, under an arrangement between the federal, the provincial and the British Governments, only nine have failed to establish themselves satisfactorily. Of these, seven have turned their attention to other lines of labor, while two have returned home, like the proverbial bad penny. This is an excellent showing, creditable alike to the immigrant families concerned and to the farming opportunities offered by the province of New Brunswick. It would seem that such first-class results are largely attributable to the fact that the immigrants in question have been properly impressed with the necessity of diversifying their farming and of augmenting their earnings by work in the woods and on the roads.

Three hundred more families, of similar type, are to be brought out to New Brunswick from Great Britain within the next three years in the same way.



# At Home with the Fleet

By P. Hart Scott

"We must feed our sea for a thousand years  
For that is our doom, and pride,  
As it was when they sailed in the Golden Hind  
Or the wreck that struck last tide."—Kipling. ....

WITH all this talk about Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and ships, and sea, and President Hoover, and armament, and disarmament, I decided,—being in England this year,—I would go around, and see for myself what it was all about!! So I went to Torquay. Torquay is not a port in England, it is merely a vantage point where from can be witnessed one of the most inspiring, and spectacular ceremonies to take place annually off the coast of Britain:—the gathering of His Majesty's Fleet for the naval manoeuvres. To anybody who has not stood there on the top of those peaceful Devonshire cliffs, the salt wind blowing against their faces, ringed around with an azure sky, the call of the gulls, and the thunder of the sea,—this must sound a bald statement of fact. Something like the change of the Guard at Buckingham Palace "where Christopher Robin went down with Alice"—but Christopher Robin,—like every other little boy born a Briton, should be taken, at least once,—to Torquay to view the annual manoeuvres of Great Britain's watch dogs.—His Majesty's Fleet.

He should be stood,—even as I stood,—on the top of Tor Hill, and told to mark, learn, and inwardly digest, the spectacle that is taking place before him. The spectacle of a great navy defending her freedom, great ships defending their seas—from the long, black, menacing battleship, to the impatient, imperturbable, little motor launch; from the dreadnought to the tug. Each willing, and ready to play their part in the annals of British history, just as in the days of Hawkins, and Drake, and Cooke, and Gilbert. He should be told the story of the "Mayflower," and the pioneers of New England, and finally, and above all, he should have his fancy stirred, and his imagination fired, by a visit to the Devonport Dockyards. Devonport as you may, or may not, know, is the place near Plymouth where the "Devonport-ians" insist upon giving

grey, waters of the Sound, stretching away before one, the peace of the night disturbed only by the distant hammer of steel on steel, is to know that the battle with Spain in 1588, was not the least of them.

To see again in imagination, that little fleet of 100 ships,—sails set,—cannons trained,—sliding away from Plymouth harbour in the golden sun of an early afternoon, a shining string,—to meet, and defeat the many numbers of Spanish invaders. Ah! those were the days Mr. Hoover,—when men were men, and seamen, at that. Even later when the British bull-dog could look in the faces of such men as the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Nelson,—the relics of whose gallant battles are so lovingly cherished by Devonport in her naval museum.

Devonport's naval museum is rather like the family photograph album every proper mother cherishes of her babies from all ages, and produces for inspection to an outsider with the same wistful, introspective, air. It might be said to contain photos,—in the form of wooden figureheads, of nearly all the best known, and most beloved of Mother Devonport's family.

They lean out,—beautifully carved, delicately coloured, wooden ship's figureheads. Figureheads of everyone, Wellington, Marlborough, Gilbert, Raleigh, Drake. Figureheads that have known many waters, and sailed many seas before being pensioned off to the comfortable shelves of a naval museum. Figureheads that have earned their right to retire, but are so human one can almost imagine them talking to one.

"Well, well, I must admit I find these days ashore most trying,—methinks 'tis warmer on the South Coast, and bedad Sir, 'tis a rare pity we have no bodies or I'd be going." A remark like that from the Duke of Marlborough, and Francis Drake would probably lean forward and reply to him something like this "Odds-bodgilkins m'lud,—a stripling of your age groanin' about the weather. You should have been alive in my day sir, and sailed with me in the Golden Hind. Three years sailing around the world, and didn't know where we were going forsooth,—That

the Mauretania, and filled with American tourists. The "Mayflower," and the Mauretania,—1929, and 1620,—from the shores of Britain, back again to the shores of Britain;—"Sea Dogs" coming home. Watching the last of her graceful passage as she passed beyond my vision, I recalled the lines of a verse:—

"Oh,—the liner, she's a lady, but if she wasn't made There still would be the Cargo boats for 'ome, and Foreign Trade; The Man-O-War's 'er 'usband, but if we wasn't 'ere 'E wouldn't 'ave to fight at all, for 'ome, and friends so dear."

There is something gripping, and fascinating about the history of ships. Something that is steadfast, and clean, and appears in no other connection. There is even a certain boastfulness, and vain glory about some of their deeds,—deeds which one really has a sneaking feeling,—as in the case of the old, bold, swashbuckling days of the Spanish main,—which ought not to be so admired, but just the same they grip one's imagination, and possess one's sympathy before one knows where one is.

APART from Devonport the whole of the British Isles seems to be strewn about with harbours for the coming and going for the lesser, as well as the greater, of Britain's merchant and naval services. There is for instance London!—the "little village up the Thames!"

"Coast wise, cross seas, round the world, and back again, Plain sail, storm sail, lay your board, and tack again, All to bring a cargo up to London Town!"

Possibly few people realize that,—judged by the extent of tonnage, and the value of entrances, and clearances,—the port of London is the greatest of all the British ports, and one of the greatest in the world. The commercial activities of Father Thames however, are usually obscured to the ordinary visitor by the many bridges which out-span his girth. These, prohibiting the passage of larger vessels up the river, necessitate their unloading at the various docks lying between Tilbury, and the Tower of London, both these points being somewhat outside any visitors' usual programme of tour. London is the chief port for the unloading of cargoes from every corner of the earth, and a more multifarious or amazing store of rich and priceless wares it would be hard to find.

They vary from wool to shells, from carpets to ivory from rubber to wines, from spices to precious stones, and from furs and feathers to tea and coffee; quite apart from all the other more mundane necessities for the feeding and clothing of London's populace. From the estuary to Teddington,—where it branches off at one of London's oldest and best known river resorts,—Father Thames winds seventy miles through the heart of Roman London to the resort of the present day visitor and tourist.

After London, with her wonderland of dockside treasure, and Devonport, with her mother's dreams for her fleet, perhaps Glasgow is the most famous combination of the two Great Britain has to offer. Mr. Hoover should pay a visit to Glasgow,—he will be surprised! He will find in it the dogged perseverance of the Britons to continue their seafaring, and shipbuilding ancestry at all cost. He will learn that the river Clyde was originally no deep, ship-launching river at all, but a mere shallow winding water-way filtering through from the North Channel. That it has taken hundreds of years of toil, and a century of dredging to make the Clyde what it is to-day and to keep it so.

The port of Glasgow is to Scotland what Devonport, and London are to England. She is the Mother of them all. She gives birth to battleships, and tugs, to liners, and cargo-boats,—and her river the Clyde, is the Father of them all. He receives them, as she finishes with them,—gently, quietly, triumphantly, with a little toss of his grey waters as they subside, for the first time, into his welcoming arms,—these children of the Dockyard, the watch-dogs of the island.

The launching of a ship is one of the most stirring things a man can witness. When you have watched a young steel mountain, about the size of a battleship,—lying high and dry on the slip-way, her keel, untested and untried, poised in innocent contemplation of the waters into which it is so soon to plunge; her bridge high above you, lonely and captainless, her hull, a blue grey mass about which men in dungarees are creeping and hammering, like shadows upon a wall, waiting for the moment,—THE GREAT moment, when a few swift, deft blows along her keel, will send her sweeping downwards into the first waters she has trod. When far above you on that same bridge something suddenly appears,—flutters,—and in a moment un-coils,—a rope of red, white and blue bunting. An officer mounts a ladder, accompanied by a little group of laughing girls, and other officers, and ties to the rope a bottle of champagne. There is a flutter of ribbons, a sudden quiet throughout the entire yard, and a tug, waiting to welcome the new arrival on Father Clyde, steams up, and utters three short blasts on her siren. A whistle blows,—there is the sound of hammers,—and suddenly,—the young steel mountain comes to life. It seems to tremble, shake itself and slowly,—triumphantly,—to become alive.

The awakening of Galatea beneath the imploring eyes of Pygmalion could have been no more of a revelation than the awakening of a new ship beneath the eyes of its builders and creators. The great ship,—product of months of hard and concentrated labour, months of fitting, and re-fitting, welding and re-welding, moulding, and re-moulding,—complete at last. A shining thing of beauty, and steel, a masterpiece of science and engineering, of manipulation, and pride. A fitting addition to these children of the seas.

Her stern goes sliding,—gently, slowly, into the river, her enormous sides dip into the water,—there is a splash,—a bounce,—a whirl of white spray,—and she is afloat, Father Clyde is nursing his newest baby! From the dock come a volume of cheers, and Mother Glasgow smiles contentedly.

She is a wise old Mother. She knows that many lands must her children visit before they return to see her, bearing the name of Glasgow, and the flag of Britain, up and down the high seas, and across the oceans of the world. That men will love them as men will always love ships, but that no man will ever love them more than Glasgow does,—the birth-place of their being, and the cradle of their youth. The docks from which they floated on their first voyage, from the hands that fashioned them, the slips that cradled them, and the brains that conceived them,—beyond the Clyde, into the ocean.

Ah,—what a romantic spot is this grey old river. Where,—like Devonport,—big ships, and little ships, nestle side by side in their respective dockyards. Where the



CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE WEST INDIES  
His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, Lady Willingdon and E. C. Meville, Governor-General's Secretary, Capt. R. T. W. Flennes, A.D.C., and Capt. R. J. Streetfield, A.D.C., photographed on board the Canadian National Steamship "Lady Hawkins" at St. Kitt's. The little girl who became fast friends with their Excellencies on the voyage is Margaret Goldsmith, of Newmarket, Ontario.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

foundation to theories necessitating these international arguments by occupying their spare time building ships! It seems a strange, unwieldy, sort of a pastime perhaps, but there it is,—and in Devonport it occupies everybody's mind. Big minds, little minds, and everyone's alike, and big ships, and little ships cater for big boys, and little boys,—and sometimes for little girls,—by selling big models, and little models of every conceivable ship, big and little alike, that can belong to His Majesty's Navy, and sail with His Majesty's Fleet.

Devonport is to the Navy, what a Mother is to a home,—it is the brains, the hands, and the heart of the Fleet. It contains the brains to conceive them,—from the smallest submarine to the largest battleship,—the hands to build them, and the heart to love them. Devonport is more than a Dockyard, it is an entity, and a monument. Its soul is the soul of the sea, though its equipment may not be the latest, and finest of modern science. Its busy dock-side slips, may and do, turn out cruiser after cruiser, battleship after battleship, destroyer after destroyer, but its dreams are those of the past, rather than those of the future. It is a monument to the days of Drake, and Hawkins, of Cooke, and Gilbert. To the days when Spanish galleons roved the seas, and jolly old pirates—with red bandannas about their waists, and spotted handkerchiefs about their heads went swashbuckling up and down the Gulf of Mexico demanding of the High heaven the freedom of the high sea for the carrying on of their pleasant little money-making job of slave trafficking!

When Cochrane sailed into the Sound with three golden candle-sticks, taken from a Spanish Galleon lashed to his mast-head, and when,—about 1573 some energetic young man,—having climbed,—so history relates,—to the top of a tree, takes the first view of the Pacific Ocean, and swears to sail an English ship in those waters!

To the days in 1588, when a slim, sharply featured, brown bearded, and brown moustached young man, whilst casually amusing himself playing bowls on the green sward of Plymouth Hoe, was so rudely interrupted by the arrival of the Spanish Fleet, that he had to excuse himself to his opponent, while he left to fight the Armada! (The statue of Sir Francis Drake was later erected, and still stands upon the very spot wherefrom he was reported to have been bowling when the news of the arrival of the Spanish ships first reached him.)

THERE have been many great moments in the history of Britain's "Sea Dogs" but to stand upon the Plymouth Hoe in the greying dusk of a summer evening, the smooth

## SATURDAY NIGHT

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newest liner lies dreaming in her slips, of the proud days when she will sail around the world carrying her several hundred passengers; and where the little cargo boat in the next dockyard grows impatient to leave. Impatient to sail away from admiring groups of female spectators, to a world of sea, and men, where she will brave the oceans, and breast the storms, and exchange oil for sugar, and satins for ivory, and,—later,—to return always,—salt caked, and weather beaten,—to the waters of her "ain native heath." To the river that gave her christening, and the docks that gave her birth. To shake her little top mast, as she steams up after her first long absence,—and passing the newest battle cruiser perchance,—to sing to herself through the hum of her engines:—

"Sailing up the Clyde,—sailing up the Clyde,  
Back to Bonny Scotland, and your ain fire-side,  
There's a lump comes in your throat, and  
A tear you canny hide  
When you're sailing back to Scotland  
And your ain fire-side."

## Quick Preferment for Canadian Globe Trotter

BY VICTOR LAURISTON

GEORGE W. Sulman of Chatham, Ontario, is widely known as one of Canada's champion globe-trotters. His numerous world-girdling pilgrimages have resulted in some novel experiences.

In addition to being a world-traveller, Mr. Sulman has been mayor of Chatham. Also, at the time of his first trip, a good many years ago, to the west coast of South America, he was a member of the provincial legislature for West Kent.

Mr. Sulman on that occasion was anxious to see the famous Inca ruins in Peru and Bolivia. The physical difficulties of landing on the Peruvian coast are unusual. At that time landing was quite often effected by means of baskets drawn up the steep cliffs.

Nor was Peruvian officialdom entirely receptive to the visits of foreigners. Customs officials were reputedly decidedly strict; and according to the stories which had reached Mr. Sulman and his spouse, a great many pitfalls of one sort and another awaited the unwary traveller unfamiliar with the language of the country.

And, to cap the climax, the Sulmans knew little or no Spanish.

The landing party was being quizzed very severely by Peruvian officials when it came the turn of the Sulmans. Mr. Sulman by way of stating his occupation mentioned that he was a member of the Ontario legislature.

Immediately the others of the landing party were deserted while Peruvian officialdom bowed and scraped before the Sulmans. Their baggage was chalked without the formality of inspection. A courteous and competent escort was provided to make sure that no further difficulties were placed in their way.

After the stories they had heard, the Sulmans were surprised and gratified at so gracious a reception. Mr. Sulman sought to express his thanks in adequate terms. The official in charge waved aside his gratitude.

"It is nothing, Excellenzia," he said, with profound deference. "All Peru is honored, and we ourselves are immensely gratified and highly honored by this opportunity to meet and be of service to His Serene Excellency, the Viceroy of Canada."

Mr. Sulman, it is said, retained his promotion throughout his trip. It immensely facilitated travel on the west flank of the mighty Andes.



SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN LONDON  
M. Sokolnikoff, the first Soviet ambassador to Great Britain, in his new quarters.



# Speaking of Nature Fakers,—

By R. A. Farquharson

ONTARIO'S northland is a country of vast spaces and vaster imagination. The mystery of the wilderness is only equalled by the mystery of the news despatches that filter so freely to the papers of the credulous south. In a land where anything may happen the few correspondents make sure that it happens often.

While all over Canada Algoma is noted for its wolves, a resident of Sault Ste. Marie for 10 years was amazed to discover this summer that there actually were wolves devouring sheep on pioneer Algoma homesteads. The same man had told wolf stories by the dozen to tourists who stopped at his hotel. His own wolf stories had formed the basis of more than one news story published in Toronto.

When a Sault Ste. Marie date line appears in a Canadian paper it indicates a wolf story. The chances are even that a port Arthur date line will introduce a yarn about depredations of bears grown so bold since the blue berry crop failed. The blue berry crop seems to fail every year as far as the bears are concerned. Then from Cobalt, Timmins, Porcupine, come tales of mining freaks.

It is not so long ago that Old Ontario was all excited over the narrow escape of a moose hunter at Island Falls, up near Cochrane. Two men had hunted for a week without sign of a moose. They had sounded their call till they were tired. Once again they tried to lure a moose. A huge bull came crashing out of a thicket. It picked the surprised caller up on its antlers. The other hunter saved his pal by a well directed, dramatic, shot.

That was the outline of the story that started a controversy waged for weeks in the newspapers. No one questioned the authenticity of the despatch. What was questioned was the ethics of calling moose. The general answer was that the hunter got what he called for.

Then much to the hunters' surprise a game warden called on them at their home in Englehart. They were informed that they had shot a moose out of season and had to produce proof that they hadn't been near Island falls before the case was dropped.

It developed that the story was the product of an argument in a construction camp. A young chap claimed Toronto papers would publish anything at all about the north. He posted a \$25 bet and wrote the story of the moose hunt in the bunk house while the rest of the gang laughed. He used the name of his brother and his brother's friend who happened to be the brother of a famous Canadian poet. Before the incident blew over he had collected as much in space rates as he won on the bet.

It is not so long ago that all Toronto laughed at the strange tale of the youth who saved his life when attacked by a pack of wolves by wielding a ski pole. He had a wolf pelt to prove his tale. He himself was brought to Toronto as exhibit A in the case. It then developed he knew nothing about the north and could not even ski.

Then there was the tale of a mining discovery in Kamiscotia. The rich strike uncovering copper, gold and platinum, according to the story that came down from the north, all resulted from one of the Jameson brothers slipping as he fired at a moose and hitting a near by boulder. The shot clipped a corner off the rock and to the hunter's dazzled eyes revealed a metallic gleam. Later investigation by the newspaperman who wired the yarn and all its glittering details to a string of United States papers, proved conclusively that a prospector named Jameson had staked the first claim in Kamiscotia.

Mining men did not object. So many weird things have happened in the north that it might have been true, they said. Ever since La Rose, the blacksmith, proved his strength by a mighty throw of a sledge hammer at a porcupine, clipped off an outcropping of almost pure silver and thus started the Cobalt rush, Ontario has been credulous of mining stories. But there are at least a dozen versions of this one dramatic tale of finding silver and founding Cobalt.

Hank Lowe, a northern character, sprang into front page fame when he was credited with saving an express train from crashing into a washout on the fringe of the north country. He found the washout a minute before the train was due. Quick as a flash, the story went, he ripped off his red flannel socks which he always wore in case of emergencies and flagged the train. It later developed that he used a lantern; that he had never in his life worn red flannel socks.

Twice in the last two years Thunder Bay prospectors have been wedged so tight in hollow trees they thought escape impossible. Both times the black bears that abound in the region around Port Arthur backed down the trunks. Both prospectors, with equal presence of mind, seized the tails, spurred bruin on with a thrust of a hunting knife and were drawn to safety.

Ever since Ogopogo was officially recognized as a tourist attraction by the Okanagan chamber of commerce, Algoma has been striving to develop a marine monster to provide copy during the closed season for wolves. Twice a fresh

water whale has been claimed but each time some ambitious angler has landed a huge sturgeon and shattered a potential Algoma claim to fame.

Jim Curran, editor of the Sault Ste. Marie Star, made the Algoma wolf famous when he offered a reward for a true tale of a wolf attacking a man. The reward has been standing for years and no one has succeeded in proving an attack. The nearest attempt was the production of testimony last year that the same wolf that stole a blueberry pie from Curran's summer camp had chased the editor in his automobile for 10 miles with vicious intent. The editor, who has fathered so many wolf stories, refused to believe the evidence.

## A Naturalist in Baffin's Land

By P. W. LUCE

FOR the first time in the world's history, it is now known definitely where the Blue Goose nests. The credit for this discovery, one of the most important to ornithologists, goes to J. Dewey Soper, formerly of Edmonton, who spent a year and a half in Baffin Island, where he solved the mystery that has puzzled scientists for centuries.

Mr. Soper, who is a Dominion Government naturalist, was able to bring back a large number of the eggs of the Blue Goose, nests, and young and adult birds, but these cost him many frostbites and no little hunger, for the search included a 28-day journey across the broken ice-floes of Fox Basin which had to be carried out on a food allowance originally intended for an 18-day journey only.

This was the third trip made into the Arctic by Mr. Soper. Though still quite a young man, he has spent five years in the northern regions, with some parts of which he is better acquainted than any other white man living.

While surveying from Cape Dorset to Chorbak Inlet last summer Mr. Soper had only two Eskimos as helpers and companions. He prefers to have no white men associated with him, being quite satisfied with the service rendered by the natives. Throughout the whole of this survey the party lived in igloos, building fresh ones each night. For accuracy in astronomical observations, Mr. Soper froze his instruments in huge cakes of ice day after day, thereby assuring absolute immovability.

The ornithological researches were carried on as incidental work, most of the important discoveries being made



THE LATE W. P. FRASER

For 32 years Secretary of the Ontario Jockey Club, Woodbine Park, Toronto, and one of the most famous racing men in America.

at Camp Kungovik. Further biological work is to be carried on at this point next year.

While studying at the University of Alberta Mr. Soper specialized in biology, and also took three years' work in zoology. He is an expert taxidermist and photographer, taxidermy having been his earliest ambition.

"When he was only ten years old," said Mr. Soper's father recently, "he was always trying his hand at stuffing animals and birds. Sometimes he did it pretty well, and sometimes it was pretty awful. But he persevered, and then one day he startled me by trying to borrow \$10, but he wouldn't tell me what he wanted it for."

"In those days ten dollars was a lot of money, and I declined to hand it out blind like that. So the lad drove into Fergus and drew the money out of his own bank account, leaving in only a few cents. He sent away that \$10 for a correspondence course in taxidermy, and that's how he got the groundwork that eventually led him to a government position and the discovery of the nesting place of the blue goose."

## Radio Progress

By James Montagnes

EVERY year sees new improvements in radio receivers and the present season is no exception. What has been an experimental proposition for a number of years has now become a standard addition to receivers. The four element vacuum tube, better known as the screen-grid tube, is to be found in nearly all makes of receivers this year. With the exception of about four lines, every manufacturer has one or more models employing the new tube to which are credited a great many feats long awaited in the radio world.

To the screen-grid tube is attributed needlepoint tuning, velvety depths of tone and sensitivity that bring in the distant stations and all the musical scale with amazing clarity, fidelity and volume. It has enabled engineers to construct new circuits which make the radio receiver a musical instrument of the finest order. Amplification with the new tube is far more than required for the ordinary home, simplifying the construction of amplifying apparatus, and at the same time making the receiver sensitive at all parts of the dial and not only in the center of the scale as it has been in the past.

Two or three of these new tubes are generally used as radio-frequency amplifiers shielded in metal compartments in the new receivers. The shielding allows high amplification which means sensitivity and volume. The screen-grid tube does not require as long to heat up as the ordinary tube in an electrical set, while at the same time it is immune from line voltage fluctuations.

But the screen-grid tube is not the only improvement seen in radio receivers this season. Purer tone quality is stressed by manufacturers. Sharp tuning eliminates cross-talk and interference. Sensitivity picks up distant stations in a surprising manner even though only a short indoor antenna or loop inside the radio cabinet is used. Automatic volume control regulates the amplification to a desired intensity and minimizes fading. Built-in dynamic speakers respond faithfully to high and low notes as well

as intermediate tones. Improvement in power tubes and electrically heated tubes have been made.

Visual tuning is shown this year. Several sets are equipped with visual tuning meters so that the eye can judge accurately and aid the ear in determining whether the set is tuned exactly on the desired wavelength for finest tone.

Remote control tuning is a new feature. A small device is provided by several manufacturers so that their receivers can be tuned from an armchair across the room or even in another room. A fifty-foot cable links the remote control tuning unit with the dial mechanism on the receiver. Automatic tuning has also been adapted to more receivers, requiring but the push of a button on the set to bring in a desired station.

In appearance radio receivers have also improved during the past year. No longer do radio receivers bear the stamp of "machinery," but they have passed into the realm of art and music. Radio is now sold as a piece of furniture. The fact that women buy a large percentage of the radio receivers has tended to develop the radio set of several years ago with its many dials into a piece of furniture with the least possible mechanical appliances on its face. That this has been effectively accomplished is noticed in the receivers of to-day. They are decorative cabinets which include designs in the Old English style; pilasters of diamond matched oriental walnut plywood; Carpathian elm arched doors; American gumwood and walnut; overlays of Australian lacewood; Gothic motif with front of matched butt walnut; exteriors of Jacobean beauty; Charles II motif, and cabinets in the Italian Renaissance style.

Larger models including built-in loudspeakers are more popular to-day than table models with separate loudspeakers, and the combination radio-phonograph is a big feature on the market. Practically every receiver is equipped with a phonograph jack which allows the reproduction of phonograph records from a separate machine through the radio amplifier. The combination models require but the movement of a switch to change from radio to phonograph or vice versa.

For those on the farm or those who still prefer the battery operated receiver over the electrical set there are also entirely new receivers utilizing the screen-grid tubes and the many improvements in construction found in the latest electrically operated receivers. The new battery operated receivers are entirely new jobs, not rebuilt, and while they are in the minority in factory output, they are as up-to-date as their electrical brothers.

Internal construction of receiver chassis has also been improved, less instruments being visible than last year and more rugged construction featuring the improvements. Receivers to-day are practically fool-proof. All they need now is a manufacturer's seal to make them so.

And while improvements in receivers have gone ahead, television, the next step in radio entertainment, has not stood still. There is no chance that receivers will come out for a few years yet, but the laboratory tests have shown considerable improvement, the number of public demonstrations become more frequent. Images have been transmitted in colors and films are being broadcast by television. But the television for home use is not yet ready. Great strides have been made toward the goal of perfection and further strides will be made this year.

In the broadcasting studios improvements have also been witnessed with the more general adoption of the new style microphone and crystal control transmission, assuring positive wavelength stability. Experiments are progressing to enable simultaneous programs to be broadcast from a chain of stations over one wavelength, in order to free the air for other programs. Subscriber radio services are in the formative period on this continent. All in all, radio is many steps ahead of its position a year ago.



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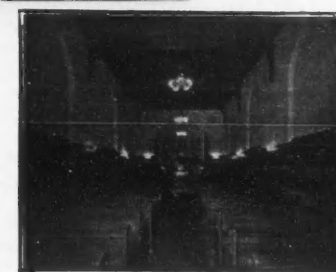
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RECIPIENTS OF THE 1929 NOBEL AWARDS

As they appeared in Concert Hall, Stockholm, Sweden, just prior to their receiving their awards in the presence of King Gustaf of Sweden. Left to right they are, Dr. F. G. Hopkins, Medicine Prize, Dr. A. Harden, Chemistry Prize, Thomas Mann, Literature Prize, Hans Von Euler, Chemistry Prize, Duc De Broglie, Physics Prize, and Prof. O. W. Richardson, Physics Prize.



# LOBBY AND GALLERY

By E. C. Buchanan

## Mr. Crerar Back Again

NOW that the Hon. T. A. Crerar has been sworn in as Minister of Railways and the agony of speculation is for the time being over that honorable gentleman has decided not to take on harness immediately, but to go West and kick his heels about a bit, interviewing his prospective constituents and sizing up the situation from a political rather than from a Grain Growers' point of view. Mr. Crerar is not a stranger to politics, especially as a former leader of the Progressives who have made business more or less a matter of politics, but since he gave up the leadership and confined himself to straight business he has lost touch with a good deal of the inner workings of parties. As a straight Liberal he must orientate himself to exigencies of Liberalism in the West and particularly in Manitoba, and he has no light task on his hands. For general purposes, the Hon. Mr. Dunning may be regarded as the leader of the Liberals on the prairies, but as a minister of the Cabinet representing Brandon he will be especially held responsible for Liberal discipline and success in Manitoba. It is up to him, using a forceful piece of Yankee slang, to deliver the goods, which is what every local leader in politics is supposed to do. The Hon. Robert Forke, an honest, simple-minded farmer, who had been a bit of a large toad in a small puddle in Manitoba in Progressive politics and in municipal affairs, and not without political "nous" of a kind and possessed of a considerable sense of humor, as a Liberal—not even a Progressive Liberal—obviously was not the man for the job on the eve of an election. He took his portfolio of Immigration and Colonization quite seriously, and probably made as good a job of it as any of the other eighteen Liberals in the Cabinet would have done and with much less pretensions as to success, but he couldn't work in the spotlight and make front page stories in the newspapers every day. Hence was not fitted for a place in an administration of "shining examples."

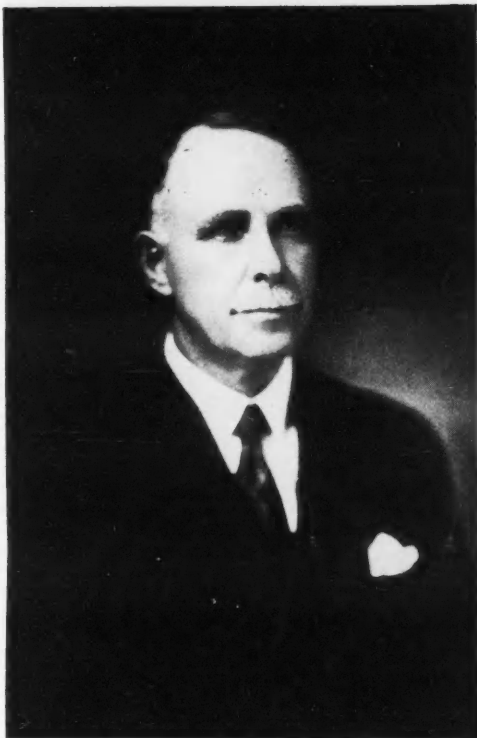
## Hon. Dr. King's Future

ANOTHER man, of higher academic equipment and a good fellow, too, will soon follow Mr. Forke's footsteps to the Senate. Hon. Dr. King, the Minister of Health and Pensions is still very popular personally in the southern part of British Columbia where he practised medicine for many years, and through his agency many of the citizens of East Kootenay first saw the light of day. He came into federal politics and the Mackenzie King cabinet with all the prestige of a former minister of Public Works in the local Liberal administration and that of his father, who might almost have been described as political emeritus of the Canadian Parliament. His influence, in British Columbia favorable to federal Liberalism was negligible and in obedience to local sentiment will be shelved comfortably in a political sense for the rest of his days in the Upper Chamber. There is no vacancy in British Columbia Senate ranks, but it is understood that Senator Bostock, who has been both leader of his party in the Senate and Speaker, has enjoyed all the political honors to which he can hope to aspire, and with a love of his ranch and his books he will retire to his home at Monte Creek, near Kamloops, and leave the way open for Dr. King to earn a rest from active politics. The name mentioned as his successor is that of the Hon. T. D. P. Patullo, present leader of the Liberals in the British Columbia Legislature, but, of course, as no vacancies exist in the federal ranks there his appointment as successor to Dr. King in the Cabinet could only come before a general election, some months hence. Patullo is a man of considerable ability, and not without corresponding ambitions, and would at least be an aggressive representative of the province in federal councils. There are two other men in the Liberal ranks in British Columbia of somewhat similar rating—Mr. Manson, late attorney-general, and Ian Mackenzie, who became a cabinet minister in the dying days of the MacLean Government. The former, however, though, an able lawyer and an aggressive politician is not at all popular with his own party. Ian Mackenzie, a returned soldier, has both ability and likeableness. It is improbable, however, whoever takes Dr. King's place cannot make much of a "dint" in the present representation of B. C. in the federal House. Although the Conservatives are losing two very prominent and outstanding men in British Columbia, the Hon. H. H. Stevens and Brigadier General Clark, a loss difficult to replace, especially in the case of Stevens, I cannot imagine a Liberal being returned to succeed either. Strong influence is being brought to bear on Stevens, as a public duty, to continue, and he has promised to consider carefully his decision. Every one realizes the loss to the House of Commons, if he decides to retire, because there is in the

House today no more forcible and logical debater. In fact, in a sense he is alone. The outstanding fact remains, however, that as a business man, he has to consider the future. He has a flair for business, and he is in a "sense of speaking" in a big financial way. It comes down to the fact that he has to choose between satisfying legitimate ambition or following a line which by nature and training he is specially qualified to follow. I am afraid that the allurements of business will be too great for him.

## The Approaching Session

NATURALLY, politicians are agog with respect to the coming session, and as usual the Gazette is becoming clogged with a long list of resolutions which most of them, will never be reached in the ordinary parliamentary way. There are, however, the almost inevitable public measures. The tariff must hold an outstanding place in the political form, and we have been assured by the Prime Minister that the tariff will be the only issue of the next election. Consequently, it may be taken for granted that the tariff will occupy the greater part of the discussion. But there are a number of questions of peculiar interest in addition which will force themselves upon parliamentary attention, some of them not particularly partisan in their nature, some of them highly so. Nationalization of the supply of radium is one of them and national control radio another. There are the increased subsidies to the Maritime provinces, which promises to become a more or less parliamentary perennial. The St. Lawrence Waterways, like the poor, we have always with us, but it is no less a pressing question. It has many explosive elements in it. The establishment of chairs of international peace and international scholarships in Canadian universities; con-



CANADIAN DOCTOR HONORED  
Dr. Robert Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, who has been honored by the French Government with the Cross of Knighthood of Agricultural Merit in recognition of his services to agriculture.

tinuation of Dominion assistance to technical education and to highways, Dominion grants to provincial health units. Then there is the development of the St. Lawrence Waterways, one of the biggest problems of the time. These are the big constructive elements of the programme, but especially to the western members, including Progressives and Laborites are crowding in, or will crowd in all kinds of academical resolutions.

Miss Macphail has already a notice on the order paper that for every \$100 spent for war one should be spent for peace. That is, of course, what would be called "sarcastic." Dr. Cotton, Renfrew North, will ask the Commons to approve of the nationalization of the radio, but these are only a small portion of the resolutions that are to come. It may be stated without much hazard that the session of 1930 will at least have the seeds of great political harvest, either this year or some day soon.

## No Inconvenience for Canadians Sailing from New York

IN LAST week's issue editorial comment was made on inconveniences suffered by Canadians using the port of New York. While the editorial was based on actual personal experiences investigation shows that the complainants did not "know the ropes" so to speak. At any rate no passengers sailing on liners of what is known as the "North Atlantic Group" need suffer any such inconveniences and annoyances as those described. SATURDAY NIGHT is glad to publish these facts in order to reassure Canadian travellers contemplating trips to Europe, who may have been alarmed by the editorial in question.

Mr. E. T. Boland, Toronto Manager of the Cunard Steamship Company Limited, speaking on behalf of both the Cunard and Anchor Lines makes it clear that for users of the lines of the North Atlantic Group such disabilities as those complained of do not exist.

Resident Canadians or British subjects resident in Canada for one year or more, in transit through the United States territory for embarkation to Great Britain, the continent or a cruise in many parts of the world do not require a sailing permit. The presentation of a passport to the United States Emigration Officer when going on board is all that is required. Canadians arriving on Cunard ships at New York or Boston are not subject to the indignities complained of. Mr. Boland has good reason to believe that the same applies to all the lines embraced in the North Atlantic Group.

In May 1925 Canadian agents of the Cunard Line were notified of the exact position of the regulations in

a circular letter given below. No alteration of the ruling there outlined has so far as they are aware occurred since. The circular was as follows:

To all agents:—Canadian citizens embarking at New York or Boston are not required to secure Sailing Permit at Custom House.

This is a recent ruling by Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, which reads as follows:

"Any document which a Canadian citizen passing through the United States can exhibit to show that he is a tourist, or merely in transit through the United States, will be sufficient proof to permit the issuance of an income tax clearance, and the examination of such persons should be made at the pier by the Revenue Officer who is stationed there."

## College President Wants Warden's Job

By BLODWIN DAVIES

PRESIDENT W. SHERWOOD FOX of Western University, is a story teller of more than local fame. He is a forceful, convincing speaker and far from appearing to be the deep student of classical affairs that he is, he gives the impression of a very brisk and efficient business executive. He was the guest of honor at a

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## Thrift Week has a Life Insurance Day!

"Life Insurance Day" carries a most important Thrift message and is rightly placed in the middle of Thrift Week. This year it falls on

Wednesday, January 22nd

On that day the people of Canada and United States will concentrate their thoughts upon the welfare of the whole family. The idea of this special day is of course, to focus attention upon the wisdom of making a periodical check up of your life insurance needs.

On Life Insurance Day fathers, husbands and others upon whom rests the responsibility of maintaining the home will, it is hoped, specially review their own financial position, with a view to finding out whether they have enough life insurance to provide a fund for their own years of retirement; a guaranteed monthly income for wife or mother; an educational fund for the children; a policy to clear off any mortgage indebtedness or for any other needs.

To help your study of your needs, the Canada Life Assurance Company will be pleased to send you a new form, entitled "My Personal Inventory". Your request will not obligate you in any way.

## CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY TORONTO, CANADA

Dear Sirs:—Please send—"By Mail" a copy of "MY PERSONAL INVENTORY," without obligation to

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dinner of the Canadian Authors' Association in Toronto recently, at which he outlined the scheme for the erection at Morpeth of a memorial to the celebrated Canadian poet, Archibald Lampman. He is president of the Western Ontario branch of the Authors' Association which is promoting the project, and in that post and as president of the University he is able to give impetus to the movement to collect material relating to the poet.

Dr. Fox was educated at Harbord Collegiate, Toronto, and at MacMaster, and in 1900 went to Brandon College as instructor in classics. Later on he went to Princeton and continued his work in teaching classics until in 1917 he was lured up to Western University. Since 1919 he has been Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He has distinguished himself as a writer on classical subjects and is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Association, the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, the Royal Society of Canada and many other learned societies. However, to demonstrate that academic distinction and

the responsibilities of college presidents are not lightly carried he tells the following story:

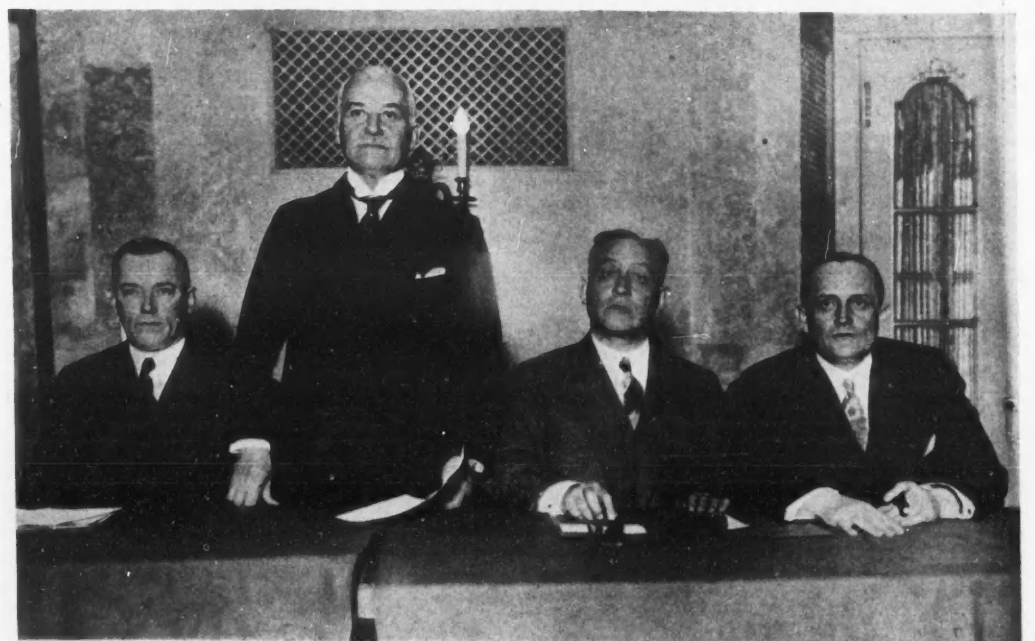
At a meeting in Ottawa this spring of the presidents of Canadian Universities and deans of faculties and so on, two of the presidents, in a lull, drew aside into a corner by themselves.

"Tell me, now, quite frankly, if you will," said the first president to the other, "if you were not a university president, what would you like to be?"

"I would like to be the superintendent of an orphanage," said the second president, solemnly, "because, then, it would be a physical impossibility for the parents to interfere with me."

The other agreed with him. "Now you tell me," said the second president, "if you were not the president of a university, what would you like to be?"

"I would like to be the warden of a penitentiary," said the first president, feelingly, "because there, only under compulsion, does the alumni ever come back."



LEADERS OF OIL INDUSTRY MEET AT CHICAGO

Satisfactory progress in conservation measures was reported as the outcome of the recent meeting of international producers. The photograph shows, left to right, Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Sir Henri Deterding, Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Shell Company; E. B. Reser, President of the American Petroleum Institute, and William R. Boyd, Jr., Executive Vice-President of American Petroleum Institute. —Wide World Photo.



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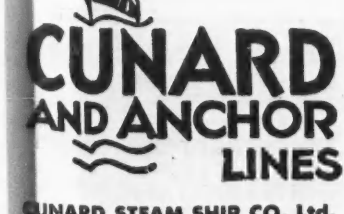
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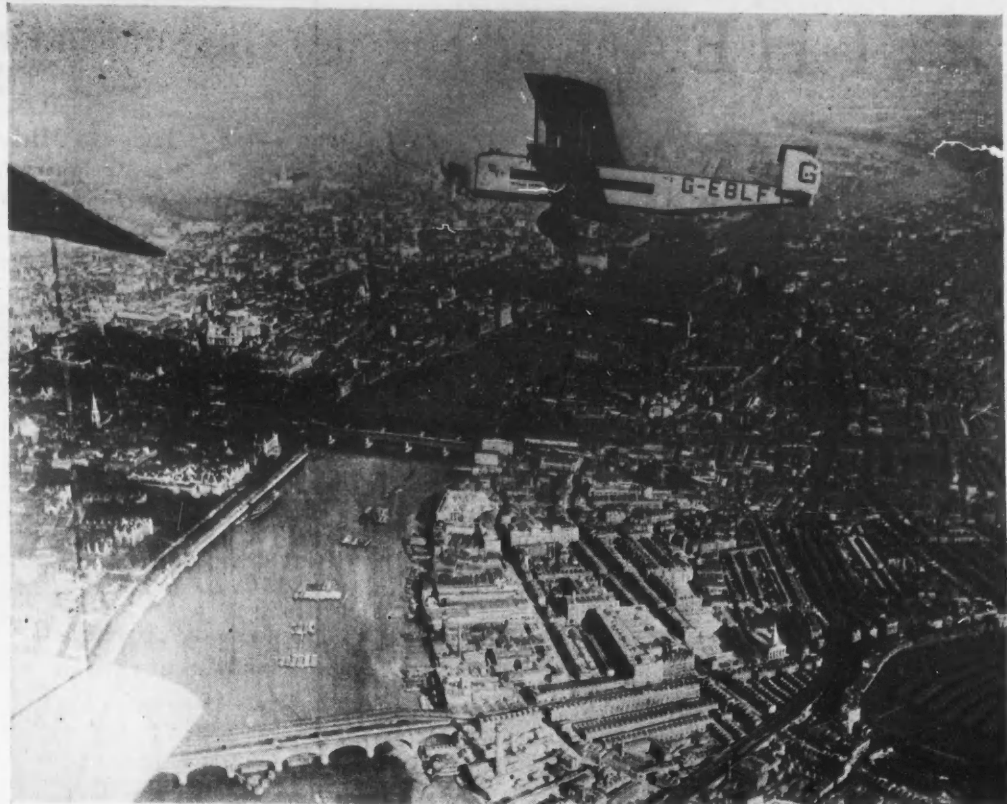
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Picture aerial view, giving an idea of the immense size of the capital of the Empire and showing the Waterloo Blackfriars, St. Paul's Railway, Southwark, Cannon Street Railway and London Bridges in the foreground. —World Wide Photo.

## Canada's Man at Naval Parley

By M. Grattan O'Leary

SITTING in one of the galleries of the House of Commons and looking down at the Front Bench where the Ministers are, if you were asked: "Which is the Minister of Defence?" you probably would say: "Well, that man is not, anyway"—and that man would be Col. Ralston.

For a Minister of Defence, logically, should be Col. Ralston. He should be large and wear a moustache, with an air of truculence. He should fall into Napoleonic attitudes and beat his breast and roar like an angry gal.

But Col. Ralston, who has gone to represent Canada at the historic five-power conference, looks none of these things. The former Kaiser would never have given him, nor his like, control of the blotting pads in his War Ministry, let alone control of his Army. Ralston would not be stagey enough for an autocrat whose mind saw everything in flowing pictures.

Yet this peaceful-looking man, who is a Rotarian, and an old-fashioned Nova Scotia Baptist to boot, was not chosen for his post inappropriately. He has been a fighter all his life. He, his friends say, would take on the Ottawa General Staff and all the generals, and even all the majors, or, more terrific still, all the sergeant-majors if necessary.

He has been a fighter by necessity. He had to fight to get a college education; worked at hard labor and low wages until he was graduated from Dalhousie University and admitted to the bar. He had to fight his way to recognition in his law office and in the courts. And he fought with distinction (though not as a militant or patriot) in the Great War. "Ralston, of the 85th," meant something in the Canadian Corps.

Home from France with the C.M.G. and D.S.O., Ralston entered politics. The day of George Murray, which has lasted more than 30 years, was ending; the Liberals wanted a successor. So Ralston, who preferred law to politics, and who had reached the stage where they were paying him fees to appear before the Supreme Court, was conscripted as a politician. He entered the Nova Scotia Legislature; became a member of the Armstrong government; left office when it fell.

Ralston, like Fielding, was too big for provincial politics. George Murray, who was amiable and genial, and who knew the Christian name of half the people from Louisbourg to Amherst was exactly suited to that sort of thing. He would have hated Ottawa. Ralston was different. He had the political mind in the broadest sense; regarded politics as something more than wangling patronage for ward bosses; possessed something of a parliamentary flair.

It was A. K. (now Mr. Justice) Maclean who told Mackenzie King about the abilities of Ralston. "A. K." had had him as a law partner, knew of his fine legal attainments, of his aptitude for public questions; predicted a

great future for him. So one day when Fielding, the "Little Grey Man," had to put off his armour, King, without a Nova Scotia lieutenant, decided to send for Ralston. In 1926 he made him Minister of Defence.

He has never regretted the decision. Ralston not only made good in his Department; he was an instant success in the House. The good parliamentarian who is also a good administrator is a precious rarity. Occasionally there comes along a Fielding, or a Sifton, or an Arthur Meighen, men who are as able and competent behind a desk as upon their feet in Parliament, but they are exceptions. Usually the good administrator is a failure in the Chamber, and the orator in the Chamber a rather dismal administrator.

Ralston like his colleague Dunning, had a double-barrelled ability. He could put life and efficiency, and something of economy into his department, and he could explain to the House the whys and wherefores of what he had done with distinction and lucidity. More than that, he could range outside his department and debate the Ministry out of difficulties on a lot of other matters where good debating was required.

At London, contributing his mite toward disarmament, Ralston will be in his element. For, despite his war record and his post in the Ministry he is an incorrigible civilian as far removed from a chauvinistic militarist as anything or anybody in the world. "I am," he once declared, "I am the Minister for the destruction of War."

It is not that he is a mere visionary idealist. A keen-minded realist, he recognizes that Canada has need of a militia and an air force and has stoutly championed both. But he makes a sharp distinction between legitimate expenditure for defense and aviation and mere swash-buckling preparation for war.

When James Robb died, Ralston was one of the men considered as his successor. Mr. Dunning got the post, but geographical and political considerations weighed in favor of the Westerner, without a doubt. Perhaps, too, Ralston had in mind the portfolio of Justice. He is more the lawyer than the financier—would make an admirable man at Justice.

Ralston among the statesmen of Europe and the United States and Japan, need not suffer from an inferiority complex. He has brains and culture; is widely travelled and widely read; is intellectually and in every way equipped to speak the voice of the Dominion with credit and high distinction.

## Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe

By P. W. LUCE

THERE is a unique wall ornament hanging in the office of Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, minister of education in the British Columbia government. It rather clashes with the paintings and photographs, but Mr. Hinchliffe does not mind that.

When the legislature was last in session a notice of motion was filed by Mr. A. M. Manson, former attorney-general, and seconded by Ian Mackenzie, member for North Vancouver, suggesting that the salary of the minister of education should be cut from \$7,500 to \$75. This amount the notice went on to relate in somewhat pedantic language, would be ample recompense for any ability that Mr. Hinchliffe might be able to bring to bear on his work.

The house did not concur in this opinion. Nobody expected that it would, majorities being what they are. So the minister of education has continued to receive the same salary as the other members of the B. C. cabinet.

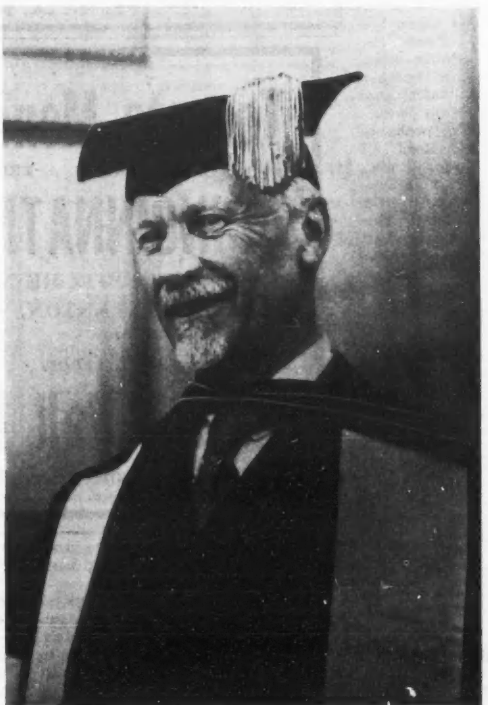
However, lest the thrifty suggestion of Messrs. Manson and Mackenzie should fall into the limbo of things forgotten, Mr. Hinchliffe thoughtfully rescued the original notice of motion from the state papers and had it suitably framed as a wall ornament for his office.

Before he entered politics Mr. Hinchliffe was a clergyman. This probably explains why he has written "Daniel V:27" at the bottom of the notice. A reference to the text reveals that this reads:

"Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

Whether this has reference to Mr. Hinchliffe himself, in the opinion of Messrs. Manson and Mackenzie, or indicates Mr. Hinchliffe's reflection on the result of the vote on his salary and is aimed at the two thrifty Liberals, has not yet been revealed.

NINE-TENTHS of the task of peacemakers is to make psychological changes. The making of war a crime is bound to have a tremendous psychological effect upon statesmen.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister.



WORLD STATESMAN AS L.L.D.

On January 3rd a special convocation was held at the University of Toronto to enable Gen. Jan Christian Smuts to sign the golden book and enroll himself in the University which conferred on him the degree of L.L.D. (in absentia) eight years ago. The above picture in doctor's robes was taken after the ceremony.

—Wide World Photos.



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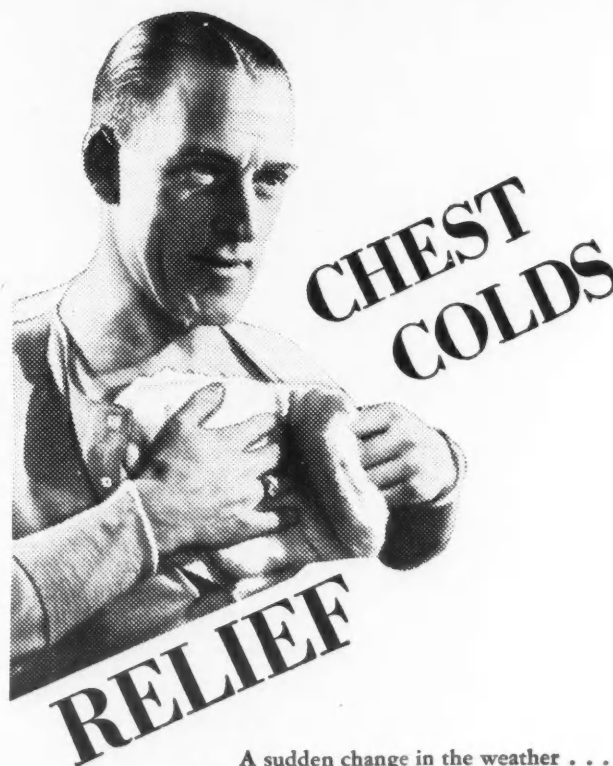


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# AT THE THEATRE

## Interpreting O'Neill

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE very large financial support accorded the New York Theatre Guild's production of "Strange Interlude" in Toronto last week demonstrates that there is still a public deeply interested in serious drama, especially when it has some previous acquaintance with the work to be performed. That fact was long since established in connection with the plays of George Bernard Shaw.

In dealing with Eugene O'Neill's double-deck play last week I was by force of circumstances obliged to rely only on the printed text; though so far as possible I tried to visualize each episode in acted form: not a difficult task, since Mr. O'Neill is primarily a man with a marvelous sense of the theatre. Nevertheless the text of "Strange Interlude" involves such unusual departures for actors trained on the modern stage that I was curious to learn how far its interpreters would succeed in making it convincing. That they fully succeeded was a tribute to the instinctive craftsmanship of the playwright, and to the discerning skill of Philip Moeller and Tom Powers in casting and direction. The nuances and human values of this prodigiously copious study of frustrated beings were impressed on the spectator with astonishing vividness.

Judicious handling of asides and soliloquies, even in modern drama, was a part of the training of all actors in the nineteenth century, but is new to the younger actors of the present day stage. In "Strange Interlude" the convention of "thinking aloud" is much more elaborate than in old plays like "Caste," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" or "The Silver King." Such excursions constitute much more than half the text. The stage directors evidently decided to dispense with the old method of speaking "asides" behind the hand or crossing to another corner of the stage to deliver them. The effort to impart naturalness to a new artificial convention imposed a more difficult task on the actors than 19th century thespians had to face. Utterance was differentiated by a crisp style in direct dialogue and a musing tone in the asides and soliloquies. After a few minutes acquaintance with it, this method of exposition proved surprisingly lucid.

The chief task naturally fell upon Elizabeth Risdon as the interpreter of Nina, the longest feminine role ever written in our language. The outlines of this study in feminine egotism were given last week; and it was Miss Risdon's task to delineate Nina's gamut of emotions, in different crises of her life covering a period of about 30 years. Mere change of costume and make-up could not compass reality in such a *tour de force*. The triumph of Miss Risdon lay in her intellectual virtuosity, which enabled her to present the effect of progressive selfishness and progressive frustration on Nina's personality. Each picture was exquisitely in atmosphere. Miss Risdon apart from her comeliness and intelligence possesses two physical advantages essential to the just interpretation of Nina,—a very sensitive and mobile countenance, and a voice equally sensitive and resourceful in its modulations, so that the emotions of each episode were mirrored in a most expressive way.

I shall mention but three of the many episodes in which these gifts were demonstrated: the horror of Nina's countenance when she learns that the child she expects may possibly be a mental defective; later the joy of motherhood on her face when she knows that she is to bear a child by Darrell, her sound and secret lover; and again the complacency of Nina's expression when she sits among her "three men" and reflects on her power over them. Miss Risdon is also a mistress of the art of dress and deportment as vehicles of stage suggestion. When first seen she was a rather ordinary small-town girl; again when she appeared as the nurse who has been misbehaving herself she was actually frumpish. As things go better with Nina there is a steady maturing in style and appearance. The picture of Nina in her mid-thirties as a sophisticated woman in wealthy surroundings and assured position was especially radiant, a woman such as the older



GENEVIEVE NAEGELE  
Popular operetta favorite who appears in "Blossom Time" which returns to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

New York painters of feminine elegance like Irving R. Wiles loved to paint; and finally the sour, middle aged egotist, — still handsome but embittered, was unforgettable. No one who saw the complete portrayal will forget Miss Risdon's many sided Nina for years to come.

The same progressive excellence characterized the other principals. Ralph Morgan, who played Marsden the novelist, until in his brief speeches, unusual taste and subtlety of expression were demanded of him. The atmosphere of fastidiousness and aloofness Mr. Morgan maintained was precisely right. Mr. Morgan is one of the rising leading actors of the New York stage and so is George Gaul who played the role of Dr. Darrell, the scientist whose career is thwarted by his love for Nina and for the lad who is illegitimately his son, but who dislikes him. The early vigor of this character, declining into irresolution, until in middle age he shakes off his infatuation made Darrell, an absorbingly human study enhanced by Mr. Gaul's gift of mordant expression. A brilliant achievement also was that of Blaine Corder as Sam Evans, the young advertising writer who marries Nina and rides onward to success. The characters of most of the other principals of the tale are more or less fixed from the outset but Sam is a creature of circumstance and the variety of treatment Mr. Corder gave to his changing aspects was astonishingly graphic. The episodic roles were well done also. The audience did not appreciate the devitalized style of Brandon Evans as Prof. Leeds until they subsequently learned that he was depicting a man dying of angina pectoris. One recalls Maud Durand as a young leading woman 25 years ago and she played the role of the desolate old woman, Mrs. Evans, with a sure and convincing touch. The three juvenile roles were attractively and effectively played by Lester Sheehy, James Todd and Mary Holman.

Incidentally Mr. O'Neill introduces a deft touch of prophecy in connection with the role of young Evans as college graduate. The scenes in which he appears are, so far as one can fix the chronology of "Strange Interlude," laid in 1950, and we find the lad using a flying machine as a boy of to-day would use a motor car. This is the playwright's only glimpse into futurity but it is a rather ingenious one.



MR. AND MRS. BORIS HAMBURG  
A recent photograph of two prominent members of Toronto's musical colony.  
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

## Brilliant Musical Play

By HAL FRANK

THERE is no doubt that "Nina Rosa," the new musical play which opened this week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre prior to its New York appearance, is destined to join the long line of successful musical comedies that include "Rosemarie," "The Student Prince," "The Desert Song," "The Vagabond King" and "The New Moon." In sheer beauty of costume and setting this one probably over-tops the lot. Rarely has the theatre-goer had such a generous feast of color and extravagance set before him. The locale of the play is Peru and the producers have drawn so lavishly upon the brilliance of native costume and scene that the play is a whirling kaleidoscope of dazzling color. J. C. Huffman and Milton Schubert who staged the show must be credited with having used their material to its utmost advantage, the result being unexcelled loveliness. There are eight scenes in the play, all of them designed with such effect of light and color as to draw spontaneous applause from the audience at the rise of each curtain. But the climax was reached in the cave temple of the Incas where the entire company, grotesquely masked from head to foot, appeared in plastic tableau.

Here Helba Huara, a young Peruvian dancer who has made a study of the ceremonial dances of the Incas, danced the weird sacrificial dance of the Incas before the Sun God. It was a magnificent and unforgettably enchanting scene.

The company is one of the strongest seen here in this type of entertainment in some time. Guy Robertson (Jack Haines), Berna Dean (Nina Rosa), and Leonard Ceely who scored as the Douglas Fairbanks villain, Pablo, all possess splendid voices which were heard to great advantage in the generous and always tuneful score provided by the indefatigable Sigmund Romberg. Comedy was plentifully supplied by the magnetic and energetic Jack Sheehan who put over the rhythmic "Secret of My Life" in fine style. This song, as well as the more languorous "Nina Rosa" should be heard on dance floors for some time to come. Other effective members of the cast were Don Barclay as "Silvers," an excellent comedian; Nina Gordani as Corinna, and last but not least, Stephen Cortez and Peggy, the well-known Spanish dancing team whose versions of the tango were thrillingly authentic.

The plot is melodramatic in the extreme, dealing with the contest between Jack Haines, an American engineer, and the gaucho, Pablo, for possession of an abandoned, but secretly rich mine, but more importantly, for Nina Rosa. The drama reaches a terrific climax when Haines is captured by Pablo's Gauchos and is stripped to the waist and whipped by the unwilling Nina Rosa.

By this time you will have probably gathered that I liked "Nina Rosa." I did. It has everything a musical play of this kind could demand, lavish costumes and settings, an exciting plot, good comedy, fine singing by both principals and a superior chorus, excellent lyrics and a generous tuneful score, richly orchestrated.

## "Dracula"

"DRACULA," the dramatization of Bram Stoker's weirdly thrilling vampire novel of the same name, is playing a return engagement at the Princess Theatre this week. Those who like their cold shivers in abundance should see this performance which has the capable Raymond Huntley in the leading role of Count Dracula. Mr. Huntley created this role in London and has played it over two thousand times. He is supported by an effective cast that includes Alec Hartford, as the lunatic, Lester Allen, Miss Joan Colman, Wallace Widdcombe and Terence Neill.

## Note and Comment

"BLOSSOM TIME," that perennial popular musical romance of Franz Schubert's life with melodies adapted from his own immortal compositions, comes back to the Royal Alexandra Theatre Monday night, January 13th, staying with us but one week before it says Goodbye Forever. Its managers have definitely stated that this posi-

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World Famous Violinist  
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**MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AT Upper Canada College**  
In honour of the "Old Boys" who fell in the Great War, Upper Canada College offers yearly for competition to boys not over 14 years of age, five Scholarships, four of which are of the value of \$600 a year for three years.  
Examinations held annually in April in Toronto and in any other suitable centre from which application is made. Standard of examination about that for passing from Form 1 to Form 2 of an Ontario High School. Bursaries of smaller amount are offered to unsuccessful candidates of merit.  
For full particulars, copies of Examination Papers, etc., apply to the Principal, Upper Canada College, Toronto.

**Massey Music Hall — Monday, January 20**  
**BENAMINO GIGLI** Tenor  
SONG RECITAL Metropolitan Opera  
Tickets on sale at Box Office Jan. 16, 1930. Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 plus tax. Mail Orders being received now at Philharmonic Concert Co., 186 Victoria Street.

**Toronto Mendelssohn Choir**  
DR. H. A. FRICKER, Conductor.  
**CINCINNATI ORCHESTRA**  
FRITZ REINER, Conductor.  
BERTHA STEVENTON, Soprano. GRACE LESLIE, Contralto.  
ALLAN JONES, Tenor. HERBERT HEYNER, Bass.  
**Massey Hall, Feb. 20, 21, 22**  
Donald G. Bremner, Sec., 108 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto

tively is its farewell appearance on tour, being permanently withdrawn in a few months.  
All advance information concerning this year's presentation of this memorable operetta state that this year's production and company is superior to last year, which, incidentally, was hailed as the finest presentation of "Blossom Time" in the operetta's long and illustrious career. This year's company is refreshed with all new costumes and set in the widely heralded Franz Schubert anniversary production, designed and built for a much ballyhooed coast-to-coast tour.  
Knight MacGregor, who will be re-  
(Continued on page 10)

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Notice is hereby given that the Dividend of 14 per cent on the 7% Preference Stock of Alberta Wood Preserving Co., Ltd., has been declared payable on the First day of January, 1930, to the shareholders of record as at the close of business the twentieth day of December, 1929.

By order of the Board.  
(Signed) T. L. MILLER, Secretary.  
Calgary, Alberta,  
December 20th, 1929.

**BRANDRAM - HENDERSON  
LIMITED**  
**Notice of Dividend**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one-half (1/2) of one percent, being at the rate of two percent (2%) per annum, has been declared on the Common Stock of the company, payable on February 1, 1930, to shareholders of record on December 31, 1929.

By order of the Board.  
D. G. CURRIE, Secretary.  
Montreal, December 28, 1929.

**Prairie Cities Oil Co., Limited**  
**DIVIDEND NOTICES.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five cents (25c) per share for the quarter ending January 31st, 1930, has been declared on class "A" shares, payable on the 1st day of February, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1930.

By order of the Board.  
FRED SHANN, Secretary.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
January 1st, 1930.

**The  
Brading Breweries  
Limited**  
**COMMON DIVIDEND No. 24**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (.50) per share upon the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record at close of business January 15th, 1930.

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

**Beautiful Chamber Music**  
By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ONE of the most beautiful chamber concerts ever heard in Toronto was that given on Jan. 6th by the Hart House Quartet, when Frederick Delius' String Quartet was played for the first time in this country and Caesar Franck's glorious Quintet in F minor was rendered with Dr. Ernest MacMillan at the pianoforte.

General recognition of the unique genius of Delius has come rather late in his life, but is now decisive. The recent Delius Festival in London under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham was probably the greatest tribute that has been paid to a living composer.

Delius is a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, born in 1863, the son of a German father and an English mother. His parents planned a commercial career for him and in 1881 he was sent to Scandinavia in connection with his father's business. Trade did not suit him however, and two years later, at the age of 20, he crossed the Atlantic to become an orange grower on the St. John's River near Jacksonville, Florida. There he remained for three years and as a result of aspirations aroused in Scandinavia taught himself music. In 1886 he resolved to adopt music as a permanent career and went to Leipzig where he was a fellow student of the late Dr. A. S. Vogt, of Toronto. Dr. Vogt used to say that Delius was the most brilliant student he had known during his Leipzig experience. For a number of years Delius has been a most pathetic figure, blind and paralysed, but rich in devoted friends. The String Quartet performed in Toronto this week was composed in 1916 as a memorial of his youthful days in Florida, 30 years previously. It is remarkable for colorful and characteristic melodies developed with unique progressions and fresh and unusual harmonic effects. The epithet that the work suggests from first to last is "Fragrance." Delius has abandoned the classic terms of the sonata form and substituted as titles for his four movements: "With Animation," "Quickly and Lightly," "Late Swallows" (slow and wistfully); and "With Bright and Elastic Movement." The second movement is quite as suggestive of the spirit of breaking day as Grieg's "Morning" in the "Peer Gynt" suite. "Late Swallows" is an episode of rare and haunting loveliness; and the final movement pulsates with the gayer type of negro themes. By instinct Delius is a descriptive composer, and his idioms are quaint and individual but not difficult to grasp. Every instrument of the string quartet gets delightful melodic opportunities; and the work was rendered with exquisite feeling and tonal beauty by the Hart House players.

The old theory that Caesar Franck was a dreamy and invertebrate composer is entirely dissipated by the virile appeal and silver radiance of his Quintet in F minor. A quarter of a century ago when the world outside France suddenly awoke to the greatness of the old musician who had died in 1890, music lovers found his idioms rather difficult to grasp but to the listener of to-day the poetic beauties of his utterance are as transparent as those of Mozart. With the exception of his Symphony he composed nothing more enthralling than the Quintet in F minor, rich in brilliant but dignified passages for the pianoforte, and with lovely choral and lyric effects for the strings. The temperamental fervor, fine tone and balanced intellectual brilliance of Dr. MacMillan gave an inspiring quality to the interpretation and the Hart House players have never played with more gracious tonal utterance or animated expression. Altogether it was a glorious evening.

of Roland Hayes is not so hard to explain. He has not only expressed the particular genius of his race more completely than any other negro — he has made his voice a more delicately perfect organ than any singer of any race, and he has probed more truly than any other the inner beauty of the world's great songs.

As Roland Hayes sings to thousands in America and Europe each season, the inevitable effect upon inter-racial understanding and sympathy is of course inestimable. With the spirituals, precious folk songs of his people, he has astonished musical Europe — transfixed his American audiences with the negro's vision of God. He has newly revealed the art songs of each nation to countless people — black and white. And lines of color vanish as the miraculous singer through music, the emotional art, softly touches the depths and the gamut of human feelings.

Mr. Hayes is to give his only recital this season Monday next in Massey Hall.

**MISCHA ELMAN**, genius of the violin, who plays at Massey Hall on Wednesday next, asked what rules he applies in the building up of the programs that have made him a sensation on three continents, stated that it is the simplest and most sensible job connected with keeping a famous name aloft.

"The artist must remember but one set rule—he must arrange the program so as to demonstrate the various styles of violin composition.

"He must have something from the classical period, something from the 17th century era, something modern, and something popular."

"From these four divisions an infinite variety of compositions can be played and a program devised that will satisfy every type of audience.

"I also try to keep another rule in my head," continued Mr. Elman. "There are lovers of violin music who have a preference for technic and fire-works. There are others that are solely interested in tonal beauty. I try to play things on each program that will satisfy each of these two classes; compositions that emphasize technic and those in which broad and flowing tone is uppermost."

(Continued on page 10)

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(Continued on page 10)

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# THE BOOKSHELF

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**Picture of a Boss**

"HANNA" by Thomas Beer; Alfred A. Knopf; Longmans Green, Toronto; Price \$4.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

CANADIANS pay less attention to the details of United States politics than they should, in view of the fact that our own political history has been profoundly influenced directly or indirectly by almost every public movement that has arisen therein for at least a century. If Canadians had had a greater knowledge of the devious undercurrents of these movements the repercussions in this country would have been less emphatic. Widely advertised ideas emanating from U.S. sources, some of them widely opposed to British ideas, have always influenced our legislation; but fortunately our governmental system is sufficiently flexible to enable us to throw them off once they are proved fallacious. The cardinal instance of prohibition, born of a psychological wave that washed up from the South will occur to everyone; but the play of U.S. influences on our affairs dates back much farther than that. Financial nostrums emanating from the republic were a great source of worry before and long after Confederation. In Skelton's official life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier it is explicitly stated that the muck-raking campaign in United States magazines, which embodied the theory that all governments were the tools of predatory wealthy seriously injured the prestige of the Laurier administration among its more restless type of followers. Dozens of instances could be given where Canadian policy was a reflex of United States political development. Protection is of course the permanent instance; and Canada's ban on titles was but trivial emulation of alien conceptions.

It is because of this tremendous dead weight of psychological influence pressing on Canada from the United States, that Canadians have much that is important to learn from such a book as Mr. Beer's brilliant analysis of political conditions in his country from 1865, the year of the close of the Civil war and the assassination of Lincoln until the power of Roosevelt was ratified by his election to the presidency in 1904, a period of which he names as protagonist that unique and interesting figure Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Since Hanna's death much has transpired that has entirely changed the relations of the United States with the rest of the world; but the elder generation well remember the day when the rotund Cleveland merchant and political boss was depicted everywhere as the ogre of high finance, the arch-demon and oppressor who typified forces which were squeezing the life blood out of the "common people." Capitalism, of which he was the symbol for thousands of cartoonists, doctrinaires and demagogues, has in our day become immeasurably more powerful than Hanna ever dreamed; but despite world disasters the condition of the "common people" on this continent has immeasurably improved.

Mr. Beer does not attempt to present a detailed biography of Marcus Hanna. He essays the more difficult task of sketching a complete picture of political progress in the United States during the period of forty years during which the country emerged from the shattered and bankrupt condition which followed the Civil war, into one of enormous wealth and security; and became an imperial power dominating for the most part the Pacific and the Caribbean. He shows the reaction of this period on the life of the jolly young merchant and shipper of 1865. The manner in which this same captain of commerce came to profoundly influence the politics and future of his own country makes a fascinating story distinctively American in all its aspects.

The book is timely, for no man



NURSE HANNA

From a cartoon by F. Oppen in the N. Y. Journal  
From "Our Times" (Chas. Scribner's Sons)

was more grossly maligned in his lifetime than Hanna. No proletariat ever had a saner or more sincere friend than this apostle of the doctrine of the "full dinner pail." Mr. Beer is well equipped to write the story. Few American writers have so fine a literary touch, none a more

brilliant power of generalization or more sensitive gift for sensing the latent qualities of an epoch. Mr. Beer's grandfather was an eminent Democrat and judge in Ohio, where Hanna became Republican boss before he graduated to national boss. His father, a young lawyer and financial expert employed by the famous insurance capitalist, John McCall, acted as liaison officer between Wall Street and the Republican organization in the great battle for sound money which ended with the victory of McKinley over Bryan in 1896. Hanna heartily despised the arrogance and political ineptitude of Wall Street during that great battle. The elder Beer who realized how much more profound was the sympathy and knowledge of the Cleveland commercial magnate was apparently of the opinion that the battle for sound money would never have been won without Hanna.

Hanna's crushing defeat of the "free silver" movement as manager for McKinley was a great service to all the world. His other great contribution to the history of his epoch was that of forcing the construction of the Panama Canal on his party. He had in addition to remarkable political acumen, an uncanny sense of the possibilities of applied science. In fact the United States has never known a business man of greater vision if we may trust Mr. Beer's well documented testimony. He was not successful always in carrying his ideas among those whom he dominated. He opposed the agitation for a war to free Cuba to the last ditch; and was pathetically hopeful that Great Britain would offer to intervene and thus provide a way out of the controversy for his friend McKinley.

It is interesting to note that in an era when "tail-twisters" were common in both the Republican and Democratic parties, Hanna remained staunchly friendly both to Great Britain and Canada. On page 196 is mentioned a discussion on Cuba among prominent figures in Washington early in 1898. Among them was a burly gentleman with sparkling eye-glasses and flashing teeth who said:

"I hope to see the Spanish flag and the English flag gone from the map of North America before I'm sixty."

Senator Hanna stared and drawled: "You're crazy, Roosevelt. What's wrong with Canada?"



HANNA: "HE DIDN'T KNOW HIS BUSINESS"  
From a Daveport cartoon in the N. Y. Journal

Roosevelt was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and later Hanna grunted behind his cigar, "Thank God, they didn't put Roosevelt in the State Department as Cushman Davis wanted done last year. We'd be fighting half the world."

The book is rich in illuminative anecdote and one of the most priceless is in a foot note. The substance of "Hanna" appeared first of all in serial form, and the first chapters touched on the inefficiency and dishonesty which characterized many departments during the Lincoln regime, a condition Lincoln himself lamented but could not prevent. On the appearance of this section a professor of history in a huge Western university at once wrote to Mr. Beer: "You are like all these other Bolsheviks who are trying to degrade the character of Abraham Lincoln and make him appear as an ordinary man. Lincoln was the greatest man borne in the world since our Saviour, if it is fair to call him a man at all."

Such are the difficulties of a historian who tries to give an accurate picture of the past.

**Masonry and U. S. Independence**

"FRANKLIN", by Bernard Fay; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 547 pages; 20 plates; index; \$3.00.

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT APPEARS to be necessary in these days for a biography, if it is to attain any wide popularity, to assume at least the appearance of "intimacy". Professor Fay has bowed to the fashion and been as intimate with Benjamin Franklin as he could; but it is far from certain that the intimate parts of this very interesting volume are as important as the public and historic portions. If they are not, the fault is Franklin's and not the author's. Franklin was neither a subtle nor a complicated character; he was simply an extremely practical and common-sense individual with an active and curious mind and a notable freedom from the intellectual restrictions which were still almost universal in the early eighteenth century. Such qualities are likely to make the history of a man's deeds pretty interesting reading, but not the history of his soul. Franklin is of great importance in the political and philosophical history of the eighteenth century, because he was a very early specimen of his type and because he had powers of utterance which enabled him to embody that type in literature and thus to guide and hasten its subsequent development. It is as a mouthpiece, not as a man, that we find him interesting today. There is even reason to suspect that it was as a symbol rather than as a man that he was found interesting by the charming Frenchwomen of Passy in the years of his embassy to France. It was not the old man that they kissed, it was the new era.

Thus it is in depicting the successive backgrounds of Franklin's life that Professor Fay does his best work; he cannot, for all his research and his study of thousands of unpublished Franklin letters, dig up much new matter about the interior of Franklin's mind or heart. And this background work is brilliantly done. The life of a rather freethinking group of traders and artisans in Boston during the break-down of the Puritan theocracy; the extraordinarily mixed and cross-purposes society of Philadelphia during

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the later break-down of the rule of the "Proprietors"; the American colony in London before the War of Independence; the Vergennes faction in France during and after the War—Professor Fay knows his way through all these, and exhibits them and their relations with his hero in a series of highly dramatic episodes and neat character-sketches. It is his metier; is he not the author of "The Revolutionary Spirit in France and in America at the Close of the Eighteenth Century", and is not this volume the same scene with a more highly focussed spotlight? He is a historian rather than a biographer, and his Franklin is a piece of American and European history.

Certain lines of thought which he opens up will have to be much more fully explored by subsequent workers. The importance of the American Masonic Lodges in promoting Revolutionary tendencies (or perhaps more accurately, the tendencies of mind which eventually necessitated Revolution) has certainly not been given its full weight, and would naturally tend to be obscured after the resumption of fraternal relations with the British Lodges after the War. There seems to be a good case also for regarding Franklin as one of the earliest holders of the concept of a wide-flung British Empire under a single Crown but with several more or less equal and independent Parliaments, a concept which British Parliamentarians were then for the most part quite incapable of understanding. On the other hand, it is not necessary to give him credit for any brilliance as a constitution-maker; he was far too doctrinaire a lover of freedom and minimiser of authority to have ever produced a system capable of uniting the Colonies under an effective single government.

In his preface to the American edition the author thanks Mr. Bravimbs, the translator, for his "friendly zeal". One could wish that Mr. Imbs had better qualifications. He seems to know the literal equivalent of most of Professor Fay's French words; it is almost impossible to believe that he knows anything else. He renders all the idioms literally, and he believes (in company, alas! with many American and Canadian high school students) that the frequent use of "didn't" and "hadn't" makes for an easy, "lively" style. He speaks of privateering as putting up "insurance taxes" in London, but the French "taux" of course means rates. He refers to the "President" of the House of Commons, which is permissible in French but not in English. Columbia University was once King's College but was never "the College of the King", though in French the two things are the same. Sir Hans Sloane should not be called "Sir Sloane". The English language ascribes no meaning to such a statement as that Franklin returned to Boston "to liquidate his departure honorably". The utmost one can say in favor of this kind of translation is that it is more irritating than misleading, for anybody with a smattering of French can usually guess at Professor Fay's original and make a correct translation for himself.

### An Enjoyable Novel

"YOUNG MAN OF MANHATTAN," by Katharine Brush; Oxford University Press, Toronto; 325 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

IF ANYONE wishes to read a sparkling novel, conventional in phrases, yet freshly written and packed with keen observation, I heartily recommend this book under review. The nervous, quick-moving prose, so typical of the economy of the practised news-writer; the realism of the newspaper incidents and scenes; and the absolute naturalness of dialogue; all make it enjoyable from cover to cover.

There are many more things than the love interest to make it absorbing. The life of a sports writer on a New York paper is the vehicle by which Miss Brush conveys her scorn, pity, or what have you, for the general run of sports columnists who are always about to write books or magazine articles but who somehow keep trudging on the old treadmill. By joining in holy wedlock a sports writer and a girl who writes up the movies, and those who scintillate in them, she also launches a marital conflict that is threshed out to the tune of "Should a woman have a career?" It is in the treatment of domestic relations that Miss Brush reveals a decided femininity. In the rest of the book her style is amazingly virile, with brush strokes of realism that make one cease to wonder at her facility in writing of prize-fighting and other forms of mayhem.

There is an element of fascination in the newspaper game, even as that game is understood in those United States. It is not all *couleur de rose*, as it seems to many laymen. Indeed to those associated with it comes a deep understanding of the profanity of the perfectly good newspaperman. Yet a certain fascination is there and has undoubtedly influenced Miss Brush, so that her characters and in-

cidents are invested with the requisite touch of glamor.

Altogether, this is a book rich in entertainment values. The characterization is excellent—one can almost see those hard-boiled ones in shirt-sleeves, sweating profusely over typewriters and straining every nerve to forget legitimate English and make an honest woman of their beloved slang. It was such material that produced Ring Lardner.

I think characterization is really the keystone of Miss Brush's popularity. At any rate, in this book, it is the quality readers will enjoy most, though every page is exceedingly clever and well-written.

### Loving Greece

"I WAS SENT TO ATHENS," by Henry Morgenthau; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 327 pages, \$4.

By B. K. SANDWELL

UNCERTAINTY as to the permanence of existing boundaries is doubtless a handicap to the peaceful progress of most of the Balkan States, but it may well be that Greece is the most severely handicapped of them all in this respect. Former Ambassador Morgenthau evidently thinks that the best solution would be for the League of Nations to declare that the existing boundaries will be maintained by the unanimous power of Europe, but he equally evidently thinks that that is too much to hope for. A Balkan Confederation would be easier of achievement if less reliable. Failing both of these remedies, Greece has to rely, and will continue to have to rely, upon her military strength. In addition to an outline of the international situation, and of the establishment of the present Republic, Mr. Morgenthau gives many details of the credible but rather unexciting story of the rehabilitation of 750,000 Greeks expelled from Turkish territory in 1922, a large proportion of whom seem (with the aid of extensive foreign loans) to have been successfully absorbed into their ancestral land. Mr. Morgenthau is an enthusiastic Hellenist, but the cautious reader may perhaps feel that the present territories of Greece are a little larger than she can efficiently utilize at present—on which the question naturally arises: Would they be better utilised by Bulgaria or Serbia?



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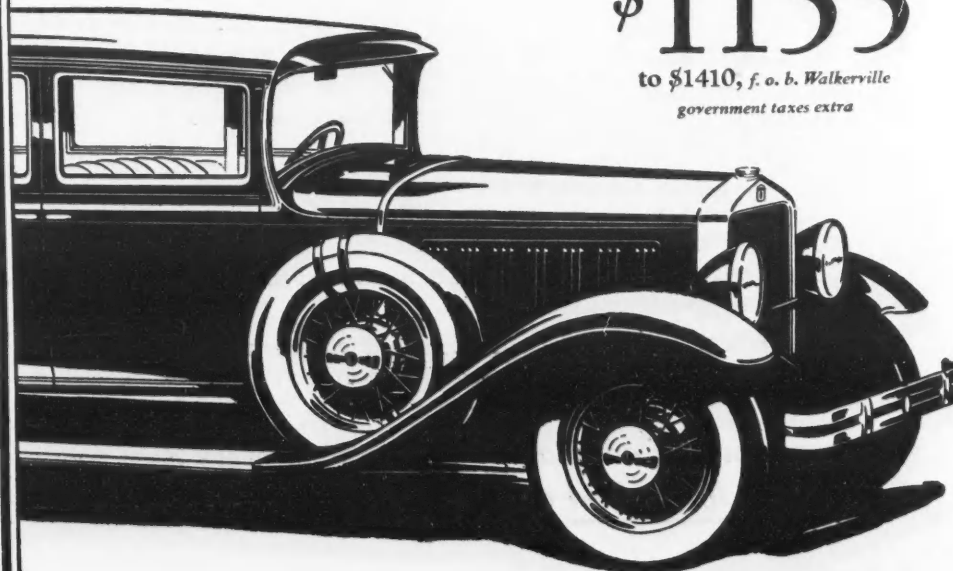
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## MUSICAL EVENTS

(Continued from page 7)

Critics agree that Mischa Elman possesses one quality in particular that sets him quite apart from all violinists. That is his ability to preserve a tenuous tone quality throughout the most intricate of violin technicalities. This artist can do the most amazing assortment of double stops, pizzicati, harmonics, and other things from the violinist's stunt box, without for an instant losing the purity and glamour of his rich, sensuous tone.

MURIEL BRUNSKILL, the celebrated English contralto, is the soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at the first Twelfth Concert in the New Year, on Tuesday next, January 14th, at 8.15. She sings Elgar's "Sea Pictures" with the orchestra and a group of songs with the piano. The orchestra, under Dr. Luigi Von Kunitz, plays Goldmark's overture, "Sakuntala," the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" and the "Scenes Alsaciennes" of Massenet.

THOUGH Enrico Caruso is dead, Benamino Gigli lives! As there were Kings before Agamemnon, so there were Tenors before Caruso, so there will be Tenors after. Yet Tenors like Signor Gigli are not always at hand. Fortunately it was for the Metropolitan Opera House that they had a Tenor of the extraordinary quality of this young Italian to fill the great Caruso's place. Not that Gigli himself claims to be the successor of Caruso, for he says: "Enrico Caruso has no successor and never will have one. When any supreme artist dies, he leaves a place no one can fill. Those who come after him must simply try to make their own place, and such, I trust, will be the case with me. I don't want to be called the successor of Caruso; but only a 'good Gigli.'"

Yet the New York critics and public who have heard Signor Gigli sing have realized that this young Italian possesses a voice very much of the quality of Caruso, when he first arrived in America, as well as a skill in song and a power to do with his voice practically anything he wishes, which also recalls the young Caruso.

At all events, Benamino Gigli is the

youngest, brightest star now singing in the operatic heavens.

Benamino Gigli will appear in Massey Hall on Monday, January 20.

## THE THEATRE

(Continued from page 6)

membered as one of the best of all the Franz Schuberts that have played the leading male role, and who was last seen in it four years ago, has been recalled from the concert world for his old part. Opposite him will appear Genevieve Nagele, regarded as the best of all "Blossom Time's" leading ladies, as 'Mitzel.' Herbert Lyle in the role of Baron Von Schober and Robert Lee Allen, the Brownie-like rotund comic as 'Kranz,' will be remembered from former years, while the important Bellabruna role this year is being played by Nell Jewell, late leading lady with the Four Marx Brothers in "Cocanuts."

This year's "Blossom Time" is continuing the trans-continental tour which was inaugurated last season, taking it into the leading cities of the United States and Canada from Boston to Seattle, and which was interrupted by its twice-extended engagement in Chicago, return dates in the Middle West and prolonged stays in Philadelphia and Boston.

"Blossom Time," it will be recalled, depicts romantic episodes in the life of Franz Schubert some hundred years ago, and is set to music by Sigmund Romberg, popular composer of "The New Moon," "The Student Prince," "The Desert Song," among others, from melodies of Franz Schubert himself. The score of "Blossom Time," which probably as much as any other feature accounts for its astounding success, features "The Song of Love," which is based on melodies from the immortal "Unfinished Symphony," "Ave Maria," "The Serenade," and "The Marche Militaire."

This is "Blossom Time's" ninth successive season in this country, and in the fifteen years of its life since it was first produced in Vienna under the title of "The House of Three Maidens," it has been presented in eleven different countries, in several of which it is reproduced annually and has paralleled its tremendous American popularity.

"WHOSIT," a musical comedy which is booked to appear at Hart House Theatre the week of January 13th, was written, words, lyrics and music by R. Howard Lindsay who may be remembered as the librettist and producer of "Honeyboy," presented at the same theatre last year.

The libretto contains a plot, well-knit and interestingly worked out, which plays considerably more part in the production as a whole than is customary in the general run of musical comedy. It deals with the effort of Prince Whosit of Whositania to regain his kingdom — lost to the revolutionary party — by gun-running, under the guise of taking an American musical comedy company to play in his native city. This naturally lends itself to smart dialogue and amusing situations, of which opportunity the author has taken every advantage. The lyrics are notably free from the mawkish sentimentality so prevalent in musical comedy and are more reminiscent of the verses written by some of the English writers than anything else. It may be of interest to jaded theatre-goers to know that there is not a waltz in the whole production.

The work of an undergraduate of the University of Toronto, "Whosit" is an almost entirely student cast; while the chorus of sixteen co-eds and eight men is as peppy and colourful as would be expected of a group of undergraduates.

JOHN BARRYMORE, eminent star of stage and screen, has an unusual opportunity to display his genius for characterization in "General Crack," Vitaphone special coming to the Uptown Theatre to-day, which is his first talking picture.

In addition to portraying the dashing title role of the mad Prince Christian, soldier and lover, in this vivid tale of romance and adventure in eighteenth century Europe, Mr. Barrymore contributes two other superb impersonations to the picture.

In the prologue to the actual story, he acts the part of his father, a doddering old soldier. Later in the film, he enacts the role of his father's ghost who appears as a guiding influence in an important turning point in the story.

Said to be his most fascinating characterization, Barrymore in the title role as General Crack, is seen as a storming individual in eternal conflict with his gypsy and his aristocratic traits — a man who became the dominant military figure of his time, as well as the greatest lover.

Directed by Alan Crosland, the supporting cast of "General Crack" includes Lowell Sherman, Marian Nixon, Armida, Hobart Bosworth, Jacqueline Logan, Philippe de Lacy, Otto Matison, and many others. Walter Anthony adapted the piece from George Freedy's novel of the same name and J. Grubb Alexander prepared the screen play and dialogue. Sequences in natural color.



R. HOWARD LINDSAY  
Second year student at the University of Toronto, whose second original musical comedy, "Whosit," will be presented at Hart House Theatre next week.

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## The "Lone Shieling" Mystery

By J. C. Boylen

LAST September completed the century of an unsolved mystery of particular interest to Canadians. The authorship of the famous poem, "The Lone Shieling," or Boat-song of Highland Exiles, has been the subject of articles and letters innumerable in journals and magazines in Great Britain and America. The death recently of MacLeod, who was twenty-third chief of the clan MacLeod, and Laird of Dunvegan, recalls the impressive claim made in 1925 that Sir Walter Scott was the author. Lord Francis Hervey who makes the claim, asserts that Scott "wrote the oar-song, or the greater part of it, during or not long after, his visits to the MacLeods at Dunvegan in August of 1814." He admits "in the absence of direct evidence it may not be possible to obtain a conclusive solution of that problem," but nevertheless rules out Lord Eglinton, Wilson, Hogg, Lockhart, Sheriff Nicolson, "Fiona MacLeod" as well as John Galt, the founder of Guelph and "Tiger" Dunlop, of Goderich. Claims have been put forth in Canada on behalf of Dr. Dunlop and Galt. Lockhart himself denied the authorship, Hugh, Lord Eglinton died ten years before the poem appeared in the September issue of Blackwood in 1829 and a copy of the poem in his handwriting was found among his papers.

Lord Francis Hervey's claim on behalf of Scott forms a slim but interesting volume which was dedicated to the late chief of the MacLeods whose friends seem to regard the author of Waverley as the writer of the famous verses. Lord Francis Hervey asserts: — "Having written that song, Scott may have shown it to the Laird of Dunvegan or to Lord Eglinton, either of whom may at the time have advised the author not to publish it, for fear of giving offence to the MacDonalds. As the degenerate lord of the Boat-song might be identified with Sir Alexander (MacDonald) either MacLeod as a neighbour or Lord Eglinton as a relative of the MacDonalds would naturally be opposed to the rekindling of the embers of an old quarrel."

It will be recalled that the poem appeared in the September issue of Blackwood's Magazine in 1829 as an item of the "Noctes Ambrosianae," edited by "Christopher North." This item was penned by J. G. Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law, along with an account that it had just been received from a gentleman in Canada who heard it sung in Erse by boatmen on the river St. Lawrence. In the Western Isles to-day the St. Lawrence is as familiar as the Clyde and the C.P.R. is regarded as a steamship line rather than a railway.

The haunting lines of the five verses have not only been reprinted times without number but have been rendered in Greek verse and in Latin as well as published with a musical setting. After their first publication they lay unnoticed until Joseph Chamberlain in a speech at Inverness quoted the famous second verse:

"From the lone shieling on the misty island  
Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas—  
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,  
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."

Since then Scottish and Canadian students have made claims of authorship on behalf of various individuals. A notable Canadian contribution to the discussion appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT of September 26, 1925, by Victor Lauriston who claimed Dr. William ("Tiger") Dunlop wrote the song. Mr. Lauriston seemed to be under the impression that the poem contained three verses.

Lord Francis Hervey's claim, while undoubtedly impressive, is to many students unconvincing. The veteran scholar's assertion:—"It is quite certain that very few Scotsmen in the early years of the nineteenth century were capable of producing a poem of such transcendent beauty," does not strengthen his case on behalf of Scott in the opinion of many students. "Impressive foolishness" is how one describes it. Such argument recalls another literary mystery. The poem beginning:

"Strait is the spot, and green the sod,  
From whence my sorrows flow,  
And soundly sleeps the ever dear Inhabitant below."

was found in the handwriting of Robert Burns and included in an edition of his poems published by MacMillans in 1865. Controversy on its authenticity followed. Professor Jack, of Glasgow, was considered to have clinched the matter with the argument that "No man then living, except Burns could have written it." The controversy was ended however by the discovery by Davidson Cook, of the poem in the Scots Magazine of March, 1769. Burns was a boy of ten at that time! The author proved to be an old clergyman, John Mackenzie, of Portpatrick.

To get back to Scott. This is not the only occasion on which admirers have claimed for him the authorship of lines not his own. Such action is not unnatural when it is recalled how Sir Walter adopted various devices to conceal his identity.

Mr. Cook recalled to the writer how the stanza:

"Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife,  
To all the sensual world proclaim  
One crowded hour of glorious life  
Is worth an age without a name."

was attributed to Scott because he used it for a chapter heading in "Old Mortality." It turned out that these lines formed "the one brilliant stanza in an otherwise dull poem by a Major Mordaunt."

Mr. Cook is regarded as one of the best informed Scott students to-day. He has examined carefully and copied verbatim over four hundred of Scott's letters which for many years were housed at Abbotsford. Some thirty years ago, unknown, to the public, these were acquired by a Lancashire collector, whose nephew, Sir A. J. Law, M.P., gave them to the National Library of Scotland about a year ago. There is no hint in any of these letters, many of them unpublished, that Sir Walter was the author of "The Lone Shieling," declares Mr. Cook.

Nevertheless the claim on behalf of Scott has stout advocates. The writer not only met them in the Hebrides this summer but listened to others just as earnest in Inverness and Edinburgh. Documentary proof has yet to be produced. 1932 will be the centenary of Scott's death and much material regarding him, hitherto unpublished, is now considered of sufficient



"THE MOTHER", BY BERNARD DE HOOG

—By courtesy J. Merritt Malloney Gallery, Toronto.

importance to be brought to light, judging by publishers' announcements. Most interesting of these perhaps is the one that a volume of letters—not written by Scott but received by him, is in preparation. For the past six years Wilfred Partington, well known London collector, has been compiling this book from a collection of 6,000 letters left by Scott at Abbotsford and which was acquired by Hugh Walpole, the novelist.

Landlady — "And what's wrong now?"

Youthful Lodger—"I just wanted to say that I think you get too much mileage out of this roller-towel." —

Landlady—"I'm sorry to say the lady who gave me the recipe for this soup has just died!"

Star Boarder—"Then, out of respect, we'll all drink it in silence." — *Smith's Weekly.*



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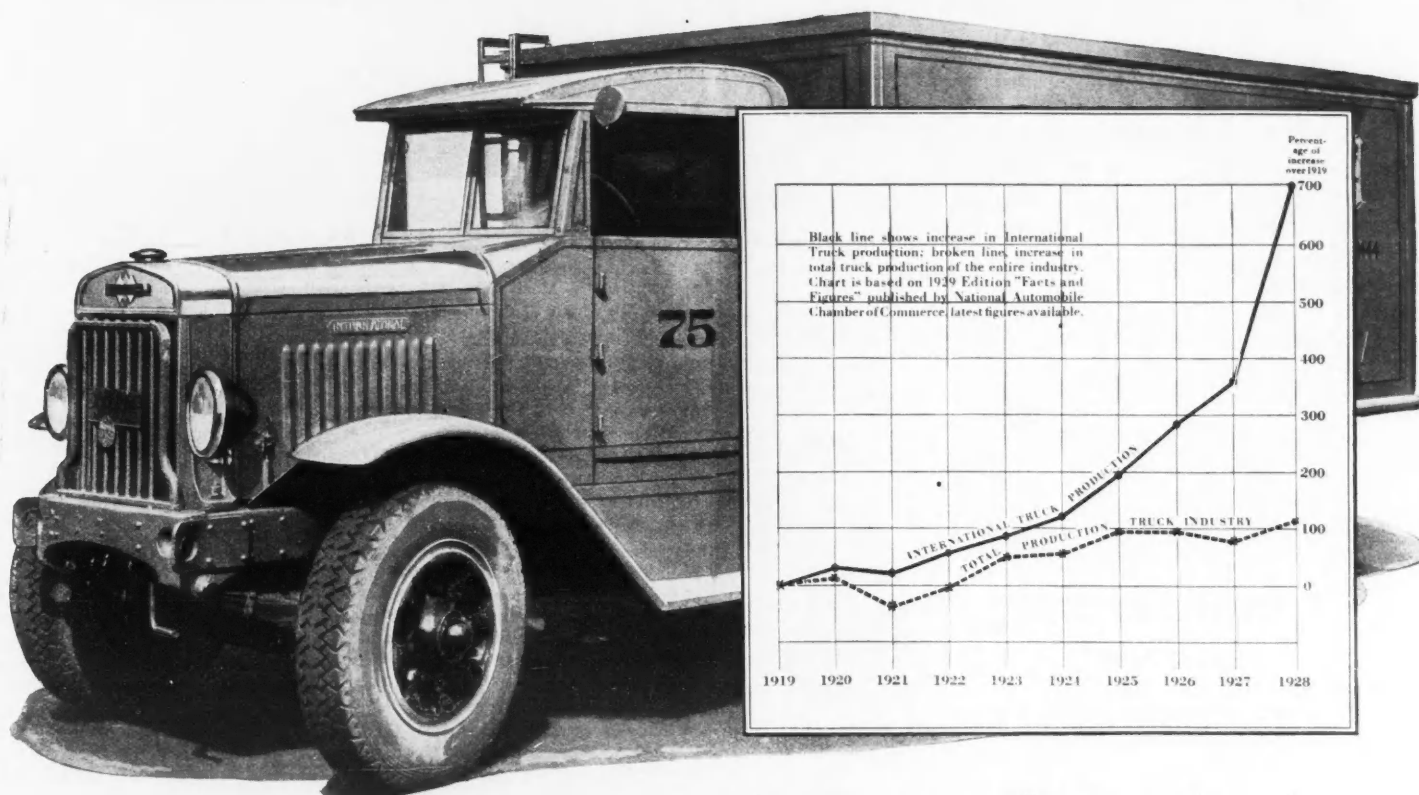
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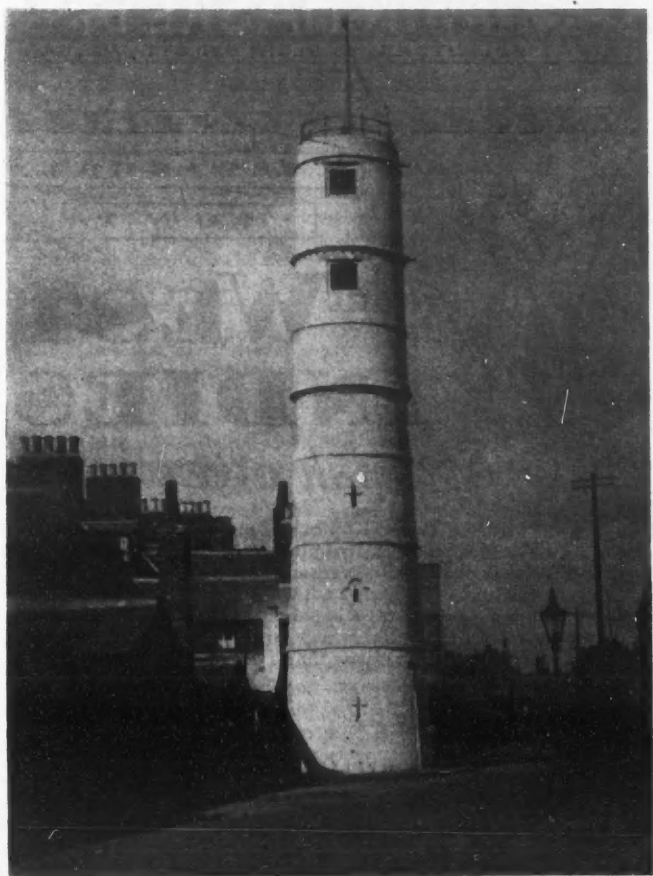
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## A BACHELOR'S DEN

The following exquisite quotation is taken from "My Lady Nicotine" by Sir J. M. Barrie.

SOON we are all in the old room again, Jimmy on the hearthrug, Marriot in the cane-chair; the curtains are pinned together with a pen-nib, and the five of us are smoking the Arcadia Mixture.

Pettigrew will be welcomed if he comes, but he is a married man, and we seldom see him now-days. Others will be regarded as intruders. If they are smoking common tobaccos, they must either be allowed to try ours or requested to withdraw. One need only put his head in at my door to realise that tobaccos are of two kinds, the Arcadia and others.

No one who smokes the Arcadia would ever attempt to describe

its delights, for his pipe would be certain to go out. When he was at school, Jimmy Moggridge smoked a cane-chair, and he has since said that from cane to ordinary mixtures was not so noticeable as the change from ordinary mixtures to the Arcadia.

I ask no one to believe this, for the confirmed smoker in Arcadia detests arguing with anybody about anything. Were I anxious to prove Jimmy's statement, I would merely give you the only address at which the Arcadia is to be had. But that I will not do. It would be as rash as proposing a man with whom I am unacquainted to my club. You may not be worthy to smoke the Arcadia Mixture.

Sir J. M. Barrie says . . . "What I call the 'Arcadia' in 'My Lady Nicotine' is the Craven Mixture and no other."

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## People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

THE insurance societies and other kindly institutions have been telling us for a long time that it is dangerous to be fat. The tocsin of the health departments for the last ten years has been "reduce" and the victrolas have prepared a set of exercises, so that we may reduce to music. Then we have been exhorted to indulge in deep breathing until we have gone about the town like porpoises, breathing so deeply that we sounded like the Seven Sleepers. Now, there is a sudden cessation of advice to the obese. It seems that we may eat starches and even sugar without taking heavy risks. Of course, if you are so unlucky as to be afflicted with organic heart trouble, it is well to weigh as little as possible, as the heart is the carrying power. But it is foolish for the average citizen to worry about overweight, as it is natural for the person over forty to increase in weight.

There was an old song to the effect: "Nobody Loves a Fat Man." The lyric seems to have made a mistake, for we find that the Fat Man is much more popular than his thin brother. In the first place, the Fat Man looks so happy and good-natured that it does the sad world good to regard him. Can you imagine a lean Falstaff or a skinny Mr. Pickwick? Most of us will recall the words which Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Julius Caesar:—

"Let me have men about me that are fat;  
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep  
o' nights;  
Yond' Cassius has a lean and hungry  
look;  
He thinks too much; such men are  
dangerous."

It is now reported that many women refused to vote for a certain mayoralty candidate, because the gentleman in question was too thin. In political life, the candidate should be sleek and plump. Look at our premiers!

THE names of our towns and streets have an interest that is more than temporary. When the city of Medicine Hat in our west considered changing its name, application was made to Rudyard Kipling for advice on the subject—as that writer had expressed great admiration for the city on his tour of Canada. Kipling advised against the change, and it was found that so many citizens were attached to the old name, that no change was made. It is across the sea, however, that we may look for curious names. Ireland abounds in quaint street names. Dublin has "Sally Noggin," "Bully's Acre," and "Standfast Dick." Dorset has a "Mount Ararat," and a "God's Blessing Green," also an "Old Harry Rock," while Salisbury has a "Penny-farthing Street."

In Canada we have not yet come to that prosaic way of naming our streets by number—except in certain cities of the west—while few of our churches bear such names as "First" and "Second." Most of us find such designation for the church too redolent of the counting-house. It will probably be many a day before such names as "Trinity," "St. Paul's," "Wesley," and "Knox" will disappear from our places of worship. In many ways, the place names of a country mark its history, as is the case with towns in Canada, which have had an Indian name originally—changing to French and finally to English. We have few such delightful names for our streets as "Threadneedle" and "Petticoat Lane." Sometimes, as in the case of "Rat Portage," it is highly desirable to change the name, and no one will deny that "Kenora" is much more melodious. One would like to travel to Sussex, in order to find out why a village should have been given the name, "Three Cups Corner" and then go on to Cornwall to visit the three villages known as "Mousehole."

THERE are comparatively few Canadians who will worry over the announcement that there has been a threatened diamond crisis. Ever since the eighteenth century, when the Brazilian mines became famous for their diamond output, that brilliant stone has been one of the coveted articles of luxury. Up to that time, India had been regarded as the land of diamond production—and even yet, it is said, that the native princes of that country possess some of the most valuable stones in the world. The nineteenth century saw a marvellous increase in the sale of diamonds, and the French Revolution contributed to the diamond market a large share of the jewels which had once belonged to the French aristocracy. Then, in 1870 began the great production of diamonds in the mines of South Africa, which literally flooded the jewel world with diamonds. In America, the diamond merchants of South Africa found ready purchasers, and the American women became famous for their lavish supply of diamonds. Rings, bracelets and brooches were not enough. Tiaras and necklaces dazzled the eyes of the beholder. Then came the Great War, and the downfall of the old regime in Russia. The world had heard much of the wealth of jewels owned by Russian aristocrats. The war revealed that the half had not been told concerning their beauty and riches. Once more the United States was at hand to purchase old-world treasures. Crown jewels—the most wonderful in the world—went with other collections into the market—and Chicago millionaires bought the family jewels of the grand dukes, who were only too glad to have a small return for all this brilliance. Of course, in many cases, the Soviets simply confiscated the treasure. The recent discovery of diamond deposits on the Orange River in South Africa has threatened to cause an over-production of this coveted stone, but the requisite readjustment has been made in the market, and it is unlikely that the diamond will become too common. In the meantime, we are left to the humiliating realization that it is rarity, not beauty, which impresses the public. A fondness for the diamond, however, has even a great poet as defender. It was Alexander Pope in the reign of Queen Anne who wrote the lines:—

"Though the same sun, with all-dif-fusive rays,  
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond  
blaze,  
We prize the greater evidence of  
power,  
And justly set the gem above the  
flower."

I love to watch the ticker tape,  
And see the prices fall;  
Like a soldier, run along  
To your bed to grow up strong.  
Little laddie, don't be rude  
When your asked to eat your food.  
You must munch your oatmeal so  
Ever stronger you will grow.  
If you'll do what you are told  
You will grow up brave and bold,  
And when you reach Man's Estate,  
Hale and husky, strong and straight,  
College deans will surely slip  
You a football scholarship.—Judge.

"This world with all its faults," declared a speaker at Flint, "is a good place to live in, and it is doubtful whether any of us could conceive of a better one." In view of that wholehearted endorsement, I accept the world and, as long as possible, will use no other.—Detroit News.

Little laddie, don't weep  
When you're asked to go to sleep.  
Like a soldier, run along  
To your bed to grow up strong.  
Little laddie, don't be rude  
When your asked to eat your food.  
You must munch your oatmeal so  
Ever stronger you will grow.  
If you'll do what you are told  
You will grow up brave and bold,  
And when you reach Man's Estate,  
Hale and husky, strong and straight,  
College deans will surely slip  
You a football scholarship.—Judge.

## Rip Van Winkles



REMEMBER Washington Irving's lovable, irresponsible Rip Van Winkle? How persistently he tricked himself! Time and again when temptation was too strong and nature too weak, he would lift his glass and say, "I won't count this one."

THERE are many Rip Van Winkles in the world right now—some are weak in self-control; some are sadly behind the times in a matter of vital importance to them. They are the unfortunates among the million diabetics in Canada and the United States today.

Old Rip's giant spree put him to sleep for twenty years—but "food sprees" are bringing death to present-day Rip Van Winkles because they lack self-control or lack knowledge as to what insulin can do for them.

Thanks to insulin, a diabetic is not confined nowadays to a scanty, spirit-breaking diet. He can have varied and much more appetizing food than was allowed in the old days. But even now, if he fails to find out what he should eat and drink—or if he fails to be steadfast in obeying orders—he practically commits suicide.

When diabetes attacks, it has come to stay. It rarely gives up. A diabetic has one of two choices, either to put up a cheerful, continuous fight or weakly surrender. Halfway defense spells defeat. But a courageous, unyielding fight is almost sure to win.

One great danger is that with the aid of insulin and correct diet, the

diabetic feels so much better that he is lulled into a false sense of security. He takes liberties with his diet or neglects to take the insulin as directed. Then, with crushing swift-ness, diabetes may claim another victim.

Thousands of diabetics are not even aware of the fact that they are in danger because they have not had a physical examination which would have revealed the presence of this old enemy of mankind and because, also, during most of its course, diabetes is painless.

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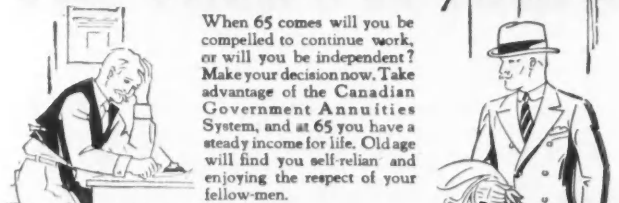
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# SATURDAY NIGHT

## WOMEN'S SECTION

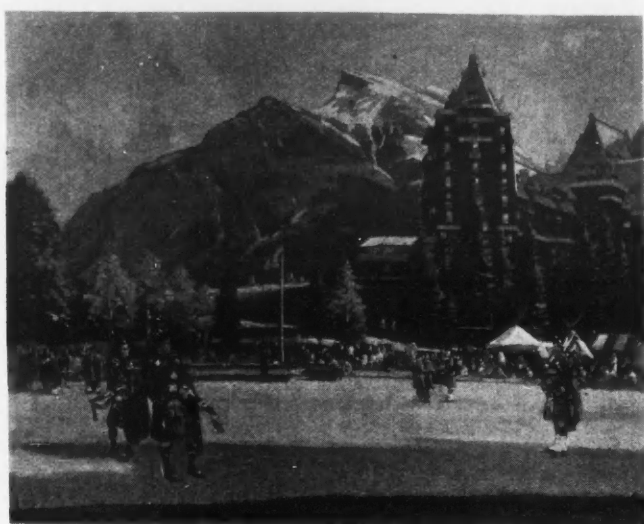


TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 11, 1930

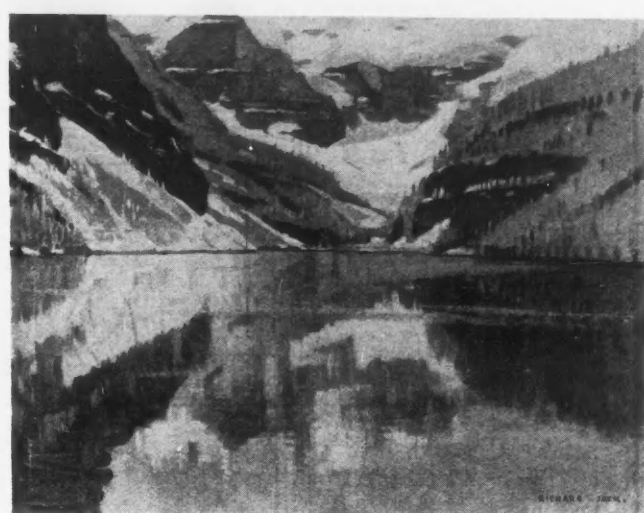
### Rocky Mountain Studies of Richard Jack, R. A.



"LAKE O'HARA"  
One of the loveliest spots in the Rockies, reached only by trail.



THE SCOTTISH FESTIVAL AT BANFF  
The high peak in the background is Mount Rundle.



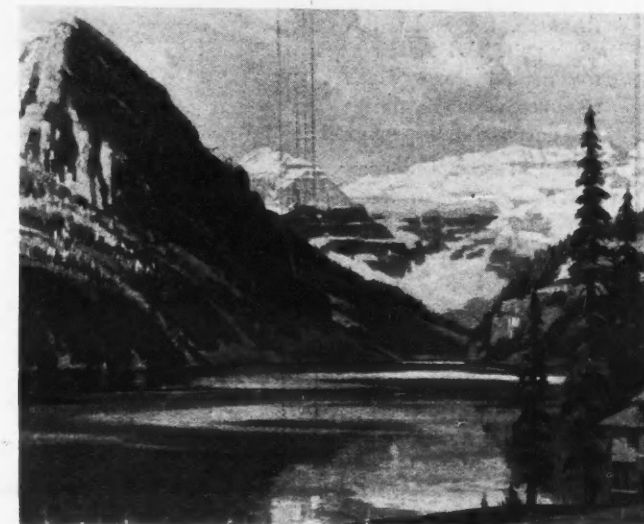
"REFLECTIONS, LAKE LOUISE"  
A remarkable study in opaline tints.



"SUNSET, LAKE O'HARA"  
A study notable for brilliant color contrasts.



"VANCOUVER HARBOR"  
In the foreground are the principal buildings of the business section.



"MORNING, LAKE LOUISE"  
A glowing canvas with Mt. Fairview at right, with the snowclad peaks.

### The Refuge

By HENRI DUVERNOIS

MRS. SOURCIER made her husband's life a burden.

"Benjamin," she used to say, even (and preferably) before a gathering of friends, "Benjamin has no more sense than a new-born babe, and is much more trouble. If I were not there, I believe, God forgive me for saying it, that he would never change his shirt, and would wash his face about twice a year. Isn't it true, Benjamin?"

And Benjamin would reply humbly:

"Yes, Clara."

He was a little man, whose disproportionately large head was covered by a river of beard and a cataract of hair.

At the time of his engagement to Clara, he was making a bare livelihood by copying pictures at the Louvre, and the lady, rich and almost offensively plain, had been captivated by this artist—owner of a prophet's head. He soon regretted his bargain. The most heroic caresses failed to soften his scarecrow bride, who would interrupt the tenderest love effusions with some such remark as:

"Did you brush your coat when you came in? No? Well, go and brush it now—perhaps another time you'll remember."

She allowed him half a franc a day as pocket-money, treated him as an idiot when she was in a bad temper, and to indicate her contempt, called him Bibi. And Sourcier had a terrible time. There was no place to go. At six in the morning, his wife, fully dressed and furiously busy, began to awaken the echoes with her clamour. With her three or four hairs drawn up and bunched over her head into a sort of Polynesian knot, her straight teeth projecting from her mouth, as if driven out by the violence of her shrill tongue, lank and skinny, dry and yellow—washing, drying, vociferating without pause, Mrs. Sourcier, in a tremble of insatiable wrath, drove her husband from room to room; and after twenty years of married life, she still accused him, with the same viciousness, of the same little delinquencies.

EVENTUALLY he developed an ambition. At the age of fifty-seven one's ambitions are apt to be modest. That of Benjamin was summed up in one desire: to possess in some peaceful spot a sunny room where he might be allowed to live by himself, and to complete at leisure a series of water-colours in which he strove to find in the extravagance of his scenes some compensation for the monotony of his existence. They were indeed extraordinary pictures, ingenious in their minute details; women in grotesque postures inhaled the perfume of fantastic flowers; the dogs suggested crocodiles; the roses looked like cauliflower, the women always nude, had disconcerting smiles, velvet eyes, an alluring curve of hip and leg.

"The paintings of a madman," was Mrs. Sourcier's verdict.

Day by day she lessened the allowance that went to the purchase of pencils, paper and colour-tubes. At last, considering herself outraged by these buxom, voluptuous, smiling goddesses, she threw them, at regular intervals, into the fire in winter, into the waste-basket in summer.

Then, Sourcier began to hate her. Not daring to rebel openly, he had to content himself with casting venomous glances and trying to get away from the hearth as much

as possible. He went to a little café in the neighbourhood, but the seats were too high for him, and his feet dangled over the floor; he felt ashamed, and never went again. Besides, the money allotted him for coffee cut him off his tobacco. He visited the picture-galleries; but he had copied so many masterpieces that he had come to look on them as task-masters. He was reduced to staying at home again, where his wife scolded him more than ever. The cup of his tribulation ran over on the morning when Frédéric Lacloque-Genivret, an Academician and an old fellow-student, came to lunch with them. At dessert, Clara went out and returned with her husband's latest productions.

"As an artist," she asked, "what do you think of these?"

Lacloque-Genivret adjusted his eyeglass.

"They are," he said, "speaking impartially, the work of a lunatic. To judge by the salacious and exaggerated curves by which he has emphasized certain parts of his impossible figures, I should say that the artist ought to be classed as a degenerate. The disproportion, a matter of detail—just look at this blade of grass, as big as a tree-trunk—inclines me rather to set him down as a megalomaniac."

WHEN the painter had gone, Mrs. Sourcier exulted loudly. She seized an armful of the water-colours and flung them away, executing, at the same time, a sort of war-dance.

"And do you think I'm going to continue ruining myself buying paper and colours for these monstrosities? Not me, my friend! This time you can't say that I am unjust: your own friend, an Academician, pronounces them to be the work of a madman—you understand, a madman!"

The repetition of this word inspired Benjamin with an idea. Why had he never thought of it before? Why, it would be his salvation. . . .

"Clara," he began, quietly, "there's something I want to say to you."

"Well, go on. What are you waiting for?"

"I'm not mad. I am the soul of Beethoven."

"What!"

"I am the soul of Beethoven. I weave my pictures out of fiddle-strings, and the sounds that fall from my lips are spun from the music of angels. Ho, Ho, Ho . . . Gaze earnestly at my breast; you will discern there the Star of the Legion of Honour inlaid with serpent-fangs upon a field of peonies; I have star-tears at the ends of my fingers, and my feet move among the clouds. Hop, Hop; Bow down all to the wise man of the Revolution: he cures colds with cigarette-papers . . ."

Without waiting to hear the end of this incoherent harangue, Clara rushed out, terrified. When she returned, she found the cook and the housemaid on the porch. "Madame," they explained, excitedly, "we're afraid to go in . . . he is in the dining-room . . ."

He was indeed there, small but statuesque, clothed only in his beard, and waving a Malay dagger, which he had snatched from among the trophies on the wall.

"Down on your knees, shameless woman!" he commanded. "Your last hour has come; I am going to yank out all your teeth and then behead you!"

"Put on your clothes, at once," rejoined the shameless woman, trying to frighten him, "or I swear, Benjamin, you'll be sorry for it!"

But Benjamin refused to be intimidated and persisted in his crazy demonstrations. Would they not lead to his imprisonment: that is to say, to his freedom? Far away,

separated forever from his wife, he would have a little room all to himself in one of those homes untroubled by the rest of mankind, and surrounded by a park. There he would pass delightful hours, painting and smoking, undisturbed by conjugal naggings. The society of the insane does not daunt a philosopher, who sees men as they really are.

He acted so outrageously and so cleverly that after a brief medical examination, he was removed to the sanatorium superintended by Doctor Blique, where he found, as he had hoped, a pleasant garden, a cheerful, bright room of his own, a work-table, and a chair admirably adapted for lounging. Refreshed by a shower bath, he thought it unnecessary to continue to act in this tiring way, and he simply declared to the doctor that he was the greatest artistic genius of the age, which he profoundly believed himself to be. From this, the specialist saw at once that his case was hopeless.

BENJAMIN soon made friends among the patients. One of them believed himself to be water on certain days, and crystal on others. Always in fear either of being broken or of drowning his neighbours, the poor fellow proved to be quiet and companionable. Sourcier was on terms of intimacy with a Messiah, and was taken into the confidence of Urgele, who was then seventy-seven years of age. What blessed peace! As he bent over his canvases, he congratulated himself on his ingenious scheme. Not only could he work in peace, he enjoyed the retirement so dear to artists desirous of giving to the world before their death the full measure of their genius. When he felt in low spirits, he had only to read the newspaper, or to recall Mrs. Sourcier, and all his cheerfulness immediately returned.

Eleven months had slipped away in the bosom of this blessed sanctuary, where by their very illusions the prisoners are free, when one morning the doctor came into his room.

"I am not disturbing you?" he asked, politely. "One finds you always at work—that's fine!"

"Doctor," interrupted Sourcier, a little alarmed at this visit, and wishing to confirm him in his diagnosis, "Doctor, I am the greatest genius upon earth. . . ."

"That's well known, but I have come to bring you a wonderful piece of news. . . . Prepare yourself for a great happiness. . . . Your wife is about to be admitted to the asylum; she will be close to you, in the next room; she is coming as a patient, and will never leave you again. Her nerves are badly shaken, and she is in great need of a rest."

And while the astounded Sourcier was asking himself whether he really had gone mad, the doctor opened the door and Mrs. Sourcier entered—an entirely new Mrs. Sourcier, priestess-like, with raised eyebrows and puckered lips, and holding in her hand, as if it were a lily, an unlit candle.

"I will leave you," said Dr. Blique.

When he had gone, Mrs. Sourcier put down the taper and resumed her natural expression.

"Is it a lucid moment with you?" she asked her husband. "Can you understand what I say?"

"Yes, yes, what does it all mean?" gasped the wretched man.

"Don't be alarmed. I am not mad at all. I only wanted to get shut up here. I found I could not do without you, my Bibi!"

### Richard Jack

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

RICHARD JACK, R.A., is known to most Canadians exclusively as a portrait painter, but during his long career there is really no branch of the painter's art that at one time or another he has not touched with amazing technical efficiency. Early last summer he sought a release from portraiture by taking a painting holiday in the Rockies. Earlier indeed he had found relaxation by painting a few landscapes on Catalina Island, California, remarkable for brilliant coloring, but in the Rockies he has found a real inspiration for his strong, authoritative brush work and discerning vision.

The fruits of his labors are to be found in nearly 40 canvases now on view at the Malloney Galleries, Toronto, which have already won favorable attention at his show in the Montreal Art Gallery last November. Most of his time was spent in the region of the Great Divide, the most majestic part of the Rockies, which includes such famous scenic points as Lake Louise, Lake O'Hara, the Yoho Valley and the more easterly area of Banff.

Mr. Jack is but one of many artists who have painted these scenes; but his works have unique individual distinction, in that on small canvases he is able to express the majesty of the great peaks—a majesty which eludes those of us who have essayed the task of describing them in words. His rich and noble sense of color and mastery of composition make most of these pictures essentially decorative; but this is their least important attribute. He does not content himself with mere patterns and profiles. He is concerned with the Titanic vastness and austerity of the Rockies. His magnificent sense of aerial perspective, and equally splendid draughtsmanship give even his smallest pictures a satisfying sense of illimitable depth and height. Only one other painter that one knows of, the American Dutchman, Jan van Empel, has approached him in anatomizing the structure contours and sculptural values of mountains.

The range of color effect in the Rockies, varying with the hours of the day and the season of the year, can only be fully appreciated by those who have seen them; but one gets a very complete sense thereof in this collection. Lake Louise for instance, nestling amidst its peaks, would alone provide countless pictures daily between dawn and dusk. Among Mr. Jack's canvases is an exquisite study of this mirror of grandeur in opaline tints; another lovely study of early snow; and others notable for rich and profound contrasts. The long vistas of the Bow valley, always remarkable for vivid color, also provide several beautiful pictures. The works painted at Lake O'Hara, which lies high, and is reached only by trail, are also singularly lovely. Among the peaks depicted with memorable power in color, drawing and perspective are Mount Rundle, Mount Stephen, Cathedral Mountain, Storm Mountain, Mount Wimper, Victoria Mountain, Cascade Mountain and Pilot Mountain. The collection includes a few Pacific coast studies. These are brilliantly executed studies of Vancouver Harbor and Victoria Harbor and one of the most fascinating of the smaller pictures reveals the white peak of Mount Baker as seen across the deep blue waters of the sea from Oak Bay near Victoria. Regarded as a whole the show has the vigor of a craftsman who has mastered all the problems of representing three dimensions on canvas and who is inspired by a profound sense of beauty.



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## Two U. S. Painters

By C. C. MacKay

THE exhibition of the paintings of Leon Kroll now on view at the Toronto Art Gallery is one of the most interesting that has been shown in Toronto this season. Leon Kroll is an American exponent of the modern style of painting both in landscape and portraiture, following the soundest of the twentieth century principles of European art. One sees the influences at work through his pictures, yet fully absorbed, become part of his personality, and enriched by it. He is a magnificent example of the best in the contemporary trends of painting.

One is impressed first by his sure sense of form, his just use of simplification, his ability to extract the essential form of the scene before him and enlarge our experience by showing it to us. The pattern of his pictures is rich, not obvious and yet never vague, and such works as "My Garden," "Provincial Landscape," "Grez," "Path by the Sea," have profound quality of repose resulting from their inevitableness. Others again, such as "Noon," "St. Jean," are slightly troubling by reason of dispersion of interest, the lack of centre, until the picture grows upon the observer for the very reason that every part of the canvas is the centre of interest. With this fine gift of composition, is an unusually delicate feeling for color. Kroll's color is, one cannot say sombre, but subdued with but few exceptions in his portraits. He uses greys, dull greens, and soft shades of pink or rose with an extraordinarily rich effect, with an amazing variety. Yet when he wants to, he can bring the brighter colors into play, as in the vivid note of the still life, in the foreground of "Noon," "St. Jean" in the play of sunlight in "The Terrace," in "Nita in Red." One sees him at times (some years ago it is true), as in "Cheyenne Mountains" attempting to compose by color alone, bringing out the color values of the mountains without any further emphasis on the form. This is not one of the most successful pictures in the collection, and gives the impression of a water-color technique too light for the oil medium. There is great versatility in the style of the pictures, though never at any time does one lose the contact with the dominating personality of the artist. The very fine Academic nudes, "Lucienne" and "Dorothy," are vastly different in treatment from the portrait of Leo Ornstein, or the lovely "Garden," yet there is never any doubt that they are of the family. And a study like "Tulips" in which the wavy brush-work in the background repeats the motif of the petals, has nevertheless a family likeness to the smooth harmonious composition of line and color in "Dorshka."

Less agreeable is the exhibit of the paintings of Ernest Lawson. Here it is the quality of the color that impresses first, and that quality is far from pleasing, one of chalkiness, as if a blackboard had been cleaned nearby before the paint was dry. With this drawback, there is also a tendency to load on the canvas too much paint for too little reason, as if in an inability to leave off touching and retouching. Viewed from a sufficient distance to overcome the effect of the thick, dry, chalky surface, the pictures have more charm, and begin to take on some form, yet at no time is one conscious of any power of extraction brought to bear on the subject, of any guiding

sense of form. Color is obviously all the artist aims at or understands, and the color leaves much to be desired.

It is most difficult to admire on the walls of a gallery a large collection of small woodcuts such as those of J. J. Lankes, the third of the visiting collections at the Art Gallery, yet it is well worth while to overcome the dazzling effect, and examine the cuts individually as one would turning the pages of a book, seated in an easy chair, for it is thus, leisurely, one by one, without the distracting view of the numbers, that one can appreciate them. And these woodcuts are fine things. Lankes is unusually versatile in his technique, and according as the subject demands it, uses the broad heavy stroke of sombre character, typical of the woodcut, or a delicate line almost of the quality of an etching. At times he combines the two styles. The majority of the scenes are streets or houses, and despite the dark appearance necessarily resulting from the medium, and the drawing with white on black, the little compositions are richly varied, and imaginative in treatment.

## Notice of Removal

A PROPOS the stupendous changes now pending in the City of Toronto, no greater or more significant sign of the times is to be seen than the epoch-making move of the John Kay Company Limited, from their present premises on King St., where they were established over eighty-five years ago, to . . . Yonge St., north of Dundas.

In thus following the march of progress, with its incidental shifting of business centres northward, the John Kay Co. have shown their usual foresightedness and business acumen, for by uprooting this old established business and transplanting it in new soil — the very centre of the future business district of Toronto — they best serve their patrons.

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20 ST. JOSEPH ST. TORONTO

Colonel J. L. Ralston, of Ottawa, sailed on the tenth of the month for England.

Judge and Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, were recently guests at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, for a few days.

Miss Ida Donohue, of Grande Allee, Quebec, spent the holidays at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.



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MRS. GEORGE ROBINSON HACKETT  
Formerly Miss Edith Ferguson, daughter of the late Mr. T. R. Ferguson, K.C., and Mrs. Ferguson, and niece of the late Justice Ferguson, who was married in Toronto recently, Mr. and Mrs. Hackett will reside in Vancouver. —Photo by Charles Aylott.





BRILLIANT LONDON WEDDING  
Miss Joyce Irene Phipps, niece of Lady Astor, and Mr. Reginald P. Grenfell at St. Margaret's, Westminster, just after the ceremony.

## LONDON ONLOOKER

### London's Flying Lead

LONDON is the best equipped air city in Europe. She has achieved this distinction by applying the moral of the development of the motoring industry, for whereas the garage followed the car, the aeroplane is now being made to follow the aerodrome. In addition to the landing and replenishing facilities now offered by London's suburbs, two new flying grounds are in course of preparation, one to the north and the other to the west, while in the case of at least two existing aerodromes extensions are being planned on a large scale.

The natural advantages enjoyed by London from the aerial point of view lead one to the belief that the ancient founders had greater provision than they are usually credited with. Not only are these advantages being taken full advantage of by private flying concerns, but there are enterprising developments in what might be termed the administrative side of flying in anticipation of a great increase in the popularity of the business pastime next year. The authorities of the aerodrome at Hanworth announce that private aircraft owners can now have their own lock-ups and maintenance services, and—most significant of all—that if they have flown for twenty hours they can procure an insurance policy of £800 for a premium of £50.

### Italian Art Show

IGNOR MODIGLIANI, the man entrusted with the task of collecting, cleaning, packing, and transporting the pictures and statues from Italy which are being shown at the Italian Art Exhibition at Burlington House, deserves well of the British public. For months in the workshop halls of the Brera Gallery at Milan he has, with his staff of specialists, toiled to ensure a fitting representation of all that is finest of the fine in the classics of Italian art. His only respite has been an occasional visit to Rome and to London to report progress and arrange co-ordination.

For the coming Exhibition the wish of Lady Chamberlain's, the will was Modigliani's, and the brain and live wire has been Modigliani. Modigliani took no set-backs, and the Government pay to it that he got every day. When it was discovered, for instance, that Modigliani's "Derelitta" was in an unacceptably bad state of preservation he got the best experts in the land to make a complete restoration within a week. When he found at the last moment that the ten specially built metal-lined vans were insufficient for their invaluable loads he got an additional van (they were all specially constructed for the journey) built in one night. Pending complete inspection of all the works collected at Brera, Modigliani resolutely refused to give any definite list of the masterpieces under his charge, and even now, for considerations of ultimate safety, no official catalogue has been published in Italy.

### Travel in Russia

NOW that diplomatic relationships have been officially resumed between Great Britain and the Soviet Republics, it seems that special efforts are to be made to popularise Russia among English people as a sporting and holiday centre. The Anglo-Soviet Shipping Company has issued a pamphlet describing the attractions of the country as a hunting ground for

wolves and bears, and explaining that the State organization in Moscow has organized for the present winter a series of fourteen day hunting tours in the seven provinces where these animals are chiefly to be found. The organization of the tours seems to have been carefully worked out, for after three days of sightseeing and theatre-going in Moscow, the parties, to each of which a guide-interpreter will be attached, "will be taken to an exhibition of hunting accessories and necessary information given in connection with the hunting."

Subsequently the bear and wolf will be tracked and shot "under the guidance of experienced huntsmen of big game," sleigh transport being provided, "and it is permitted to take the skins and heads of the animals out of Russia as trophies." It is further announced that hunts can be arranged also of the fox, hare, boar, Siberian tiger, and deer, and in every instance inclusive terms for the journey and expenses of the stay in Russia are quoted. The pamphlet, looking well ahead, advertises also summer tours in the land of the Soviets, among the attractions held out being the "beautiful Crimean Riviera" and a visit to Siberia.

### Where Nations Will Meet

PLANS for the Naval Conference are now virtually complete. The King has placed at the disposal of the delegates and their expert advisers the whole of St. James's Palace, which has historical and spectacular traditions of interest. Not long after the War, one of the early Council meetings of the League of Nations took place at "Our Court of St. James's," but on that occasion fewer rooms were occupied, and the elaborately decorated Throne Room, where at *l'ordre* the King receives those presented to him, will be used this month for the first time for a function unassociated with the Court, when it will be employed as a Committee room. While the "public" plenary sessions of the Naval Conference (those to which the Press will be admitted) will take place in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords—the scene of the recent V.C.'s dinner—the private plenary sessions will be held in the large room at St. James's known as Queen Anne's Drawing Room. This, like several other of the State apartments of the Palace, was designed by Wren, and remodelled early in the eighteenth century by William Kent. It has several good pictures of by-gone monarchs and their consorts (some by Reynolds and Lely), and is a well-lit and cheerful apartment overlooking the Mall. It is not actually the biggest room in the Palace—that dignity belongs to the rather mediocre picture gallery—but it has been selected mainly because its loftiness permits of the better ventilation of a meeting place where prolonged sessions will be held. The adjoining room will be the main Committee room, and as the delegates pass from one to the other they will do so beneath portraits of Nelson and other famous British admirals—a slightly ironic comment on the purpose of the gathering. The Conference is expected to last about two months.

### A Modern Navy Maker

ADMIRAL of the Fleet Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, whose death occurred recently, has been described as the master scientific mind of the Navy, as we know it to-day. In the

course of his long and varied career in the Navy—he entered the Service fifty-six years ago—he witnessed numerous changes, the most vital of which he himself suggested and inaugurated. His chief claim to distinction was the work he performed as one of the pioneers in wireless telegraphy. In this region his discoveries and research must take rank with those of Marconi for it is admitted that at a date when the latter was but a lad of seventeen Sir Henry Jackson had applied, in face of discouragement from the Admiralty, the Hertzian waves to the transmission of telegraphic messages. The story runs that had his suggestions been adopted at the time, the Navy would have found itself in the position of possessing a wireless system then at a cost infinitely smaller than it had to pay years after. What he accomplished in rendering the torpedo the effective weapon it has proved itself to be, is hidden in the naval records. As First Sea Lord in succession to Lord Fisher, he was responsible for the Staff work connected with the Battle of Jutland. With all his honours he remained the sailor who put his country first, and he never dreamed of commercializing the fruits of his researches and inventive genius. After the War, Sir Henry Jackson was a familiar figure at St. Paul's Cathedral, where he attended regularly until failing health forced him into retirement into the country.

### The Sailor's "Tot"

THERE has been a great decline in the popularity of the rum ration in the Navy, and an ever-increasing number of men prefer to draw instead the Admiralty allowance of threepence a day. Some naval men are wondering if there will soon be a movement to abolish the rum ration altogether. It is curious what a hold rum has had on the Navy: it is, in fact, bound up with naval ritual. It is served with regularity, almost with ceremony, ladled out with a scoop from a brass-bound tub, on which are inscribed the words of a toast: "The King, God Bless him!"

There are rules and regulations concerning it. The ordinary seaman must consume it diluted—it becomes a "three-water tot;" while the petty officer gets it neat and may consume it so, if he prefers it and can stand it. Yet it is only on board ship that rum is drunk; when ashore, the naval man usually orders beer, if he drinks at all. In fact, the official drink might have been the typically English beer, but in the old days it was difficult to keep beer in good condition. Ships were often long periods at sea, cruised about in tropical climates, and suffered a good deal from rough weather.

There were also reasons of State for substituting rum, the adoption of which encouraged and financially benefited the West Indian colonies. Thus we have the peculiar position that a drink not popular in itself is the official stimulant for the lower deck, and every time a change is suggested there is opposition. Apart from tradition, rum has a good many opponents in the Navy. Lord Jellicoe once delivered a striking condemnation of it, declaring that rum and straight shooting did not agree. But rum is very popular in Christmas puddings.



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### Research Into Whaling

THE research ship *Discovery II*, has left our shores after a formal farewell visit by the Duke of Gloucester. The ship is really a floating laboratory, and from the point of view of equipment this modern successor of the Dundee whalers is far ahead of any exploration ship that ever sailed from a British port. She is small, under 1,500 tons, and in appearance more like a Trinity House yacht than any other ship to be met with at sea. A break is made with tradition, in that, *Discovery II*, dispenses with sails. With a steaming range of 10,000 miles on oil-fired boilers, the last reason for masts and yards has disappeared and the two short pole masts simply support a wireless aerial, a searchlight and a crow's nest. From stem to stern, however, the special purpose of the ship is plainly apparent. The stem is straight and stiff and the bows have a "flare" to enable the ship to navigate through pack ice without damage. A harpoon gun on the fore-castle stands ready-loaded with darts for the purpose of marking whales. Along the decks are several different types of boats, from a cabin motor cruiser to a small dinghy, and a couple of slim whalers that, except for the fact that they are steel, are exactly like the boats men have used for whaling for centuries. Right aft, where the ensign of the Falkland Islands is hoisted, a huge circular net hangs ready for service. *Discovery II*, will make a prolonged stay in the Antarctic, and carry out a close investigation into the habits of whales with a view to the adoption of measures to control whaling. At present, whaling is so profitable that the owners of a factory ship, which disposes of catches as they are made, sometimes make a fortune in a single voyage. It is feared, however, that unrestricted whaling will result in the extermination of the whales, and the industry itself is providing funds for the research work now to be undertaken.



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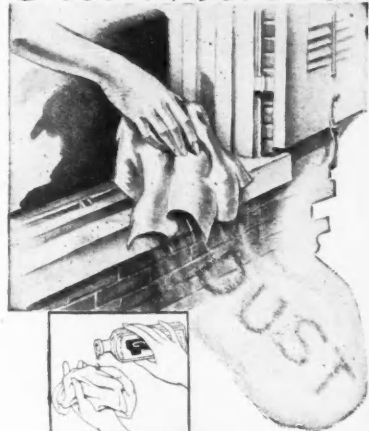


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## HOUSE AND HOME SCULPTURAL ORNAMENT ABOUT THE GARDEN

THERE is a place in every garden for sculptural ornament, but all sculptural ornament is not appropriate to every garden. The piece chosen should be a work of art, and it should be placed so it appears to the best advantage and increases the beauty of its surroundings. A beautiful statue, if badly placed, loses half its effect.

A perfect garden is the extension of the house out of doors. It needs the collaboration of the three sister arts—architecture, landscape architecture and sculpture. Too often the architect has chosen the site and the house is under way, sometimes completed, before the client awakens to the fact that he needs a landscape architect for his gardens and grounds. In such cases the landscape artist is hampered from the start and is unable to obtain the most pleasing results.

In nine cases out of ten the owner has become so involved in extras that it is impossible for the landscape architect to even suggest the use of sculpture, and sculpture will not be considered until the client has recovered from the shock of building, with the necessary cost of roads and grading.

A year or two later it is likely that some clever junk dealer will sell him some concrete reproductions or lead figures, the real value of the former being for breaking up for filling a dry well, and of the latter the price of old lead for melting up for lead pipes. It is a misnomer to call statuary of



CHARMING INTERIORS OF WINNIPEG HOME  
DINING-ROOM IN THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. SANFORD EVANS.

large it dwarfs the garden, if too small it becomes trivial. If placed where it is seen from all sides it must be attractive to look at from all points of view. These points are seldom taken into consideration by the purchaser.

A statue often needs an architectural base, which should be as carefully designed as the figure itself. In driving about the country how often we see really beautiful sculptures placed without rhyme or reason on the greensward itself, seeming to wan-

der would be avoided and the finished whole would be a harmonious work of art in its several units. Sculptural ornaments, designed by talented sculptors, would be shown at its best in both the house and garden.

And if the cost was too large to undertake all the work at one time plans for the sculptural ornament, with its background of planting, could be added as the client desired from time to time, and the sculpture in miniature shown in the original model would be enlarged to the proper scale and find its place in the garden as shown in the plans of the landscape architect.

One cannot emphasize too strongly the value of models and perspective sketches showing sculptural ornament in the garden, that the client may realize its place and importance in the garden plan.

When we think of the great variety of beautiful effects which might be produced in our gardens by sculptural ornament carefully planned for special places—as niches in walls, for the crowning of balustrades and parapets, the adornment of fountains and the work already done seems mediocre and flanking of formal walks—most of the unimaginative.

### Fashion Notes

OTHER than a fur coat, this year's fashionable wrap for the school and college set is made of velvet or lamé, in all of the beautiful new colors—green, in apple, jade or reseda shades—blue, scarlet and much white.

Shirrings, puffings and quiltings of the same material take the place of fur in many of the velvet wraps for the younger girl, as well as the debutante.

Jo'ly little coat wraps for Winter parties are of velvet in coral, cerise or geranium, with large collar and perhaps a border of white hare, and lining of white crêpe satin. The short coats of velvet have an indicated waist line and jaunty flare about the hips. One of these in pale honey-colored velvet is edged all about with hare dyed the shade of the material, and the same delicate tone is repeated in the lining.

Women are said to be in revolt against the long skirt. They've probably begun to realize that it was more the short skirt than ability that kept plans, many expensive mistakes in the public eye.



Staircase in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Evans, Dromore Ave., Winnipeg.

this sort sculpture. It is a detriment rather than an addition to the appearance of a garden.

If, perchance, the owner has been more discreet in his selection of garden ornament and has acquired a real work of art, it is almost a miracle if it appears to best advantage in his garden, for a piece of sculpture to be seen at its best should be designed for the place it is to adorn or the place should be designed for it. Scale is important. If the sculpture is too

der about the meadow like a flock of sheep, its whole value lost for lack of proper surroundings.

If the builder of a country home would face the facts squarely, select his architect, landscape architect, sculptor and interior decorator and say to them, "I want you to work in collaboration; prepare for me sketch plans and models for my house and grounds and a budget of costs for your part of the work shown on the plans," many expensive mistakes in the public eye.



SUN ROOM AND WINTER GARDEN IN THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. SANFORD EVANS.



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## THE DRESSING TABLE

CONDUCTED BY ISABEL DEAN MORGAN

### MORE ON CARE OF THE SKIN

LAST week we talked about the dry skin and its care, and now we shall consider the other type. The oily skin is likely to remain free of wrinkles for a longer time than the drier type, but this is an advantage which is counter-balanced by the fact that it also requires a more elaborate and meticulous care if it is to appear at its best.

The oily skin is one which produces blackheads and other skin afflictions which usually are considered the result of uncleanness. This is a harsh criticism, and often an unjust one, for the owner of an oily skin may continually cleanse it, and if the wrong methods are used, the condition is not relieved; rather it is often aggravated.

Cold cream should not be used as a cleanser on an oily skin, but if it is used, every trace of it should be removed carefully from the skin. If one is not quite certain which skin she has, it is probably of the dry type. But if it is supple and moist, given to shine on the slightest provocation, if the pores are enlarged and there are occasional blackheads, the skin is oily—and uncared for!

A mild soap should be used as the first cleanser of the oily skin. This should be used with warm water, with which the face is bathed until it feels clean and glowing. Be careful to rinse the skin thoroughly. You will find, if you have been thorough, that for the most part, the pores are cleansed by this process and now require an astringent to close them.

If you prefer, instead of soap, a pore paste may be used. If the blackheads persist, tincture of green soap may be used.

Rinsed, the skin is ready for its tonic. By the way, cold water is an excellent tonic for the skin after it has been bathed with the warm water and soap. Ice wrapped in cheesecloth is also good.

After the ice or water has been used thoroughly, that is, rubbed over the face and neck until the entire surface is tingling, use the astringent. This should be wiped over the surface of the skin with a piece of absorbent cotton. If you wish to be very grand, rest for a few moments, and while you are doing so lay a larger piece of the cotton drenched in astringent over the nose and another about the eyes while you are in a recumbent position.

When the skin has been cleansed, and the pores are free to function properly, the tonic or ice treatment will stimulate the skin to normal action, and will regulate the moisture of the skin.

As for the dry skin, there are powders designed especially for the oily skin. Vanishing cream may be used before applying the powder, as this is free from fatty substance. Pluff the powder on lightly over the foundation cream, removing the excess powder with a soft brush. If this is done the powder will cling smoothly and evenly during an entire evening.

A cream rouge should not be used on the oily skin. Dry rouge will cling if applied after vanishing cream is used. Then dust the face



**SUIT OF BLACK BROADCLOTH**  
Attractive suit of black broadcloth with white caracul collar and cuffs. The coat is of finger-tip length and the skirt shows the four-inch-below-the-knee style and is worn with a satin tuck-in blouse with a jabot trimming.



**PARISIAN DINNER DRESS**

An unusual satin dinner gown, showing the newest silhouette. Note the clever gore on the side.

once again with powder and—Madame's toilette is complete!

It is particularly desirable, in the case of the oily skin to remove all make-up from the skin at every opportunity. The pores will welcome these frequent opportunities to breathe freely.

Often when one arrives home in the wee sma' hours of the morning, utterly fatigued, it is a temptation to not bother bathing the face "just this once."—Next day the complexion will always show signs of neglect when this is done and it is a wise precaution to remove the make-up from the face, regardless of how late the hour may be or how attractive one's bed may look.

### Correspondence

T. K. A skin that is dry and harsh needs plenty of cream. Use cleansing cream instead of water to clean your face, and massage plenty of skin and tissue cream into the face at night before retiring. Leave a good portion of it on the skin in order that it may have the chance to get into the pores of the skin. Do not venture out into the sun or wind without first having used a vanishing cream to protect the face. If you do use water to bathe the face, let it be tepid and use only a mild bland soap.

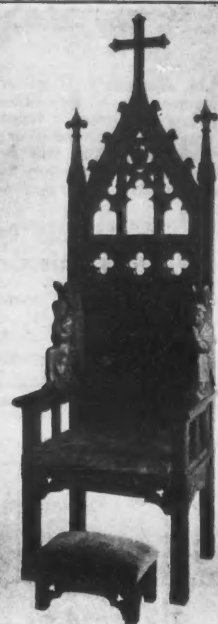
W. B. The hot oil treatments are exceptionally good for dandruff. From your letter I gather that you are not greatly in favor of them due to difficulty in removing the oil by shampooing. You will be interested to know that the stickiest hair can be shampooed with a mild shampoo mixture if the water is cold or lukewarm. Cold water will produce a lather much more quickly and the oil will dissolve much more readily. Warm water should, of course, be used and the shampoo done in the usual way, as soon as it is possible to obtain a good lather.

R. J. Brush oftener and you won't have to shampoo so frequently. Your hair will appear brighter and healthier, and will have that well-groomed appearance that everyone recognizes. There is as much difference in the appearance of hair that is systematically cared for and that which is disguised with brillianines and all the rest of it to make the hair appear glossy and healthy as there is in a hand-rubbed piece of furniture and that coated with varnish.

Frequent brushing is the best method of cleansing the grime and dust from the hair. This will not injure the wave or marcel that you are striving to preserve as long as possible. It will improve it.

D. S. Biting the nails is an unpleasant habit and as in the instance of your little daughter, sometimes requires a large fund of patience to effect a cure. Since threats of punishment, coaxing and "serious talks" have not done any good, why not try a little subtle diplomacy? I know of a young mother who had the same thing with which to contend. She called on all the tact and persuasiveness she owned and promised her young daughter (who had reached the ripe age of six years) a real manicure, one of the grown-up kind, at the same place that she received her own, if there was no nail-biting for one month.

It worked like a charm, and at the end of the month she and her young daughter made a joint call upon the manicurist. A valuable little lesson was taught in personal daintiness at the same time that an unpleasant habit was cured—to the satisfaction of both



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**Announcements**  
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS  
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**MARRIAGES**

Mr. and Mrs. Roland J. Goring announce the marriage of their daughter Helen Elizabeth to Mr. J. E. Gordon Chaplin, only son of Hon. and Mrs. J. D. Chaplin, St. Catharines.

**ENGAGEMENT**

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston Ashworth, of 72 Roxborough Street East, Toronto, announce the engagement of Mr. Ashworth's elder daughter, Elizabeth, to Dr. Harold Dawson Delamere, son of Mrs. T. D. Delamere, of Admiral Road, Toronto, and the late Mr. T. D. Delamere. The marriage will take place in the spring.

Colonel and Mrs. Duncan Donald, of Toronto, sailed on January 4 for the West Indies.

Mrs. Arnold Ivey, of Toronto, entertained at a small tea on New Year's Eve in honor of Mr. Ivey's birthday and of Mr. Ralph King's birthday.

Miss Diana Kingsmill, of Ottawa, was a visitor in Toronto, for Mr. George Beardmore's dance on New Year's eve, guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrie.

General A. H. Macdonell entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week before Mr. George Beardmore's fancy dress ball at Chudleigh, Toronto.

Mrs. J. J. Walters, Miss Elsie Walters and Miss Miriam Walters, of Kitchener, Ontario, are spending the winter months in Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston Ashworth, of 72 Roxborough Street East, Toronto, announce the engagement of Mr. Ashworth's elder daughter, Elizabeth, to Dr. Harold Dawson Delamere, son of Mrs. T. D. Delamere, of Admiral Road, Toronto, and the late Mr. T. D. Delamere. The marriage will take place in the spring.

Mr. George Beardmore's New Year's Eve fancy dress ball at Chudleigh, Toronto, was, as usual, the important social event of the holiday season, and was attended by about three hundred guests in delightful fancy dress. Christmas decorations and flowers and greenery adorned the spacious rooms of Mr. Beardmore's fine old residence, and everywhere were evidences of the popular Master of the Hunt: care for the comfort and pleasure of his guests. Mrs. H. J. Fisk was her brother's charming assistant and in the drawing-room received with him in a most becoming black and silver costume representing Night. The Master himself was in hunting pink. The many beautifully and picturesquely dressed guests included: Lady Joan Villiers, Miss Diana Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrie, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, Colonel and Mrs. W. G. Barker, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Burnham, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Miss Margaret Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. Gerald Greene, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adam, Miss Susan Ross, Colonel and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davies, Major and Mrs. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, Mrs. W. L. Christie, Captain and Mrs. R. B. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Colonel Kelly Evans, Captain Stuart Bate, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Grace, Dr. and Mrs. Smirle Lawson, Miss Florence Samuel, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Peltatt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Macintosh, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Miss Margaret Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ivy, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Arnoldi, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Colonel and Mrs. Vaux Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Campbell, Miss Maud Eustace Smith, General A. Macdonell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lumsden, Mr. and Mrs. James Snydam, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seltz, Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall, Mr. Peter Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Carr Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Band, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Douglas Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Wright, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Colonel Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Somers, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson, Miss Jessie Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Strathie McKellar, Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Stott, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Nathanson, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Telfer, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. P. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Macabe, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr. Gordon Perry, Miss Helen McCaul, Col. C. C. Mann, Major and Mrs. W. G. Cosbie, Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Miss Ruth Bone, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carrington, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mr. Claude Aldous, the Misses Jean and Betty Francis, Colonel and Mrs. Carroll, Miss Elizabeth Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Eric Macell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Plummer.

The whole of the convention floor of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, was en fête on Friday night of last week for Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ritchie's dance in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Kathleen Ritchie, who was the recipient of many beautiful flowers. The concert hall, where the guests were received, was most attractively decorated with festoons of Southern Smilax Chinese lanterns pink roses in profusion, and a central decoration of three standards with pink roses and chrysanthemums. An orchestra of twenty-five pieces provided music for the dancers and supper was served at midnight in the great banquet hall. Mrs. Ritchie was smart in a French gown of crystal embroidered white charmeuse, with diamonds for ornament and shoulder knot of orchids and lily-of-the-valley. She carried Talisman roses. The debutante was charming in her gown of shell pink taffeta, with crystal embroidered bodice and ruffled skirt, silver decorated shell pink slippers, and bouquet of Talisman roses and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Dorothy Ritchie was in an egg shell satin gown with full skirt and long court train, and mauve orchids on the shoulder. Miss Pauline Ritchie, a not-out sister, was in ivory moire with crystal shoulder straps and slippers with crystal buckles. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie's eight hundred guests included, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Horne, Mr. and Mrs. John Warren, Lady Joan Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. William Hendrie, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. George Fulford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Col. and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Valkenburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Oliver, Hon. William Price, Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Burbridge, Dr. and Mrs. William Brydon, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. Martin McGill, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachern, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cameron, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Betty Broughall, Miss Evelyn Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton Burden, Miss Margaret McHugh, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson, Miss Persis Seagram, Miss Ella Northgrave, Miss Cynthia Allan, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bond, Mr. Walter Northgrave, Miss Kathleen Gibbons, Miss Helen Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rowley, Miss Anne Osler, Miss Gunda Mason, Miss Margaret Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Booth, of Montreal, Miss Cecil Smith, Miss Bernice Andrews, Miss Betty Baldwin, Miss Ruth Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Miss



**MRS. HARTLEY HEGELER, OF NEW YORK**  
Formerly Miss Gladys Rogers, daughter of the late Dr. A. F. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Ottawa, who was married in December at St. Mark's Church, London, England. Mrs. Hegeler is the fancy skater and has won success on the London stage.

Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, of Deancroft, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained at a jolly children's party on Thursday night of last week, in honor of their grandchildren, George and Herbert Burson, Miss Mary Burson, A. E. Gooderham, third of the name, Melville Gooderham, Andrew J. Duncanson, Nancy and Victoria Gooderham, Miss Betty Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham's niece, Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham received the guests in the drawing-room, Mrs. Gooderham handsome in her white and silver brocade gown with silver slippers, and diamonds for ornaments. Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham's guests included, Major and Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burson, Major and Mrs. Melville Gooderham, Captain and Mrs. Edward Crease, Major and Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Major and Mrs. Andrew Duncanson, Miss Betty Alexander, Miss Marjorie Angus, Misses Pat and Shirley Allen, Miss Jane Allen, Mr. Beverley Beck, Miss Barbara Beck, Miss Nora Eaton, Mr. John Bond, Miss Frances Beardmore, Miss Priscilla Band, Miss Molly Canfield, Mr. Erskine Eaton, Mr. Robert Grant, Miss Violet Johnston, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, Miss Helen Chapman, Mr. Fred Chapman, Mr. Alan Eaton, Misses Willo and Gwendy Johnston, Miss Barbara Calvin, Miss Elizabeth Graham, Miss Dorothy Jones, Miss Bury, Miss Audrey Gooderham, Miss Barbara Barrett, Mr. Flavell Barrett, Miss Sally Grass, Mr. Arnold Gooderham, Mr. Z. R. B. Lash, Miss Louise Lauder, Mr. Knox Beardmore, Mr. Billy Baldwin, Mr. James Graham, Misses Betty and Mary Holmes, Mr. J. O. Combe, Mr. Dugard Henderson, Mr. David Mills, Mr. John McCordick, Mr. Alex Mitchell, Mr. Dudley Dawson, Miss Jean Hyland, Miss Madeline Heintz, Miss Peggy McCordick, Mr. Oliver Mabee, Mr. Roy Ryerson, Miss Audrey White, Miss Mary Ross, Mr. J. E. Smith, Miss Nancy Sprague, Mr. Bill Sprague, Miss Betty Smith, Miss Mary Roberts, Mr. Penman Smith, Mr. Weber Steele, Mr. J. R. Stone, Miss Barbara Warren, Miss Patsy Thompson, Mr. Robert Welch, Miss Joyce Whetley, Mr. Clifford Temple, Mr. Robert Waller, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Miss Grace Wheelwright, Mr. John Warden, Mr. Ross Parmenter, Miss Eileen Musgrave, Miss Patsy Moulson, Miss Jane Palmer, Mr. James Ross, Miss Christine Martin, Miss Jean Parmenter, Mr. Strachan Robertson, Miss Shirley Proctor, Mr. Courtney Proctor, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. A. Strathie, Miss Alison Grant, Mr. H. Clemes, Mr. Mark Eby, Mr. John Green, Mr. John Harcourt, Miss Francine Lynn, Miss Katharine Laidlaw, Mr. James Cosgrave Jr., Mr. James Elmley, Mr. John Housser, Mr. Lamphier Lynn, Miss Patricia Mabee, Mr. Gordon Crean, Mr. Robert Worts, Mr. Roger Clarkson, Mr. Robert Douglas, Mr. George Gale, Mr. William Howland, Mr. Charles Jones, Mr. B. McCaurin, Miss Barbara Cartwright, Miss Patricia Daniel, Mr. Jack Gibbons, Mr. Mark Johnston, Miss Beryl Jane Ogden, Mr. Jack Corrigan.



**MR. HARTLEY HEGELER, OF NEW YORK**  
Son of the late Mr. Hartley Hegeler, of New York, and Mrs. Albert Connett, of Paris, France, who was married to Miss Gladys Rogers at St. Mark's Church, London.

Mary Tudhope, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Susan Smith, Mr. Stewart Osler, Mr. Gregory Merritt, Miss Kitty Morde, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnston, General and Mrs. Hogarth, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cowan, Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe Graham, Miss Emily Macintosh, Miss Frances Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Fulford, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Flavell, Miss Margaret Grayson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. George Leishman, Miss Jean Macpherson, Miss Charlotte Towers, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Brown, Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. John Broome.

Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, of Deancroft, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained at a jolly children's party on Thursday night of last week, in honor of their grandchildren, George and Herbert Burson, Miss Mary Burson, A. E. Gooderham, third of the name, Melville Gooderham, Andrew J. Duncanson, Nancy and Victoria Gooderham, Miss Betty Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham's niece, Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham received the guests in the drawing-room, Mrs. Gooderham handsome in her white and silver brocade gown with silver slippers, and diamonds for ornaments. Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham's guests included, Major and Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burson, Major and Mrs. Melville Gooderham, Captain and Mrs. Edward Crease, Major and Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Major and Mrs. Andrew Duncanson, Miss Betty Alexander, Miss Marjorie Angus, Misses Pat and Shirley Allen, Miss Jane Allen, Mr. Beverley Beck, Miss Barbara Beck, Miss Nora Eaton, Mr. John Bond, Miss Frances Beardmore, Miss Priscilla Band, Miss Molly Canfield, Mr. Erskine Eaton, Mr. Robert Grant, Miss Violet Johnston, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, Miss Helen Chapman, Mr. Fred Chapman, Mr. Alan Eaton, Misses Willo and Gwendy Johnston, Miss Barbara Calvin, Miss Elizabeth Graham, Miss Dorothy Jones, Miss Bury, Miss Audrey Gooderham, Miss Barbara Barrett, Mr. Flavell Barrett, Miss Sally Grass, Mr. Arnold Gooderham, Mr. Z. R. B. Lash, Miss Louise Lauder, Mr. Knox Beardmore, Mr. Billy Baldwin, Mr. James Graham, Misses Betty and Mary Holmes, Mr. J. O. Combe, Mr. Dugard Henderson, Mr. David Mills, Mr. John McCordick, Mr. Alex Mitchell, Mr. Dudley Dawson, Miss Jean Hyland, Miss Madeline Heintz, Miss Peggy McCordick, Mr. Oliver Mabee, Mr. Roy Ryerson, Miss Audrey White, Miss Mary Ross, Mr. J. E. Smith, Miss Nancy Sprague, Mr. Bill Sprague, Miss Betty Smith, Miss Mary Roberts, Mr. Penman Smith, Mr. Weber Steele, Mr. J. R. Stone, Miss Barbara Warren, Miss Patsy Thompson, Mr. Robert Welch, Miss Joyce Whetley, Mr. Clifford Temple, Mr. Robert Waller, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Miss Grace Wheelwright, Mr. John Warden, Mr. Ross Parmenter, Miss Eileen Musgrave, Miss Patsy Moulson, Miss Jane Palmer, Mr. James Ross, Miss Christine Martin, Miss Jean Parmenter, Mr. Strachan Robertson, Miss Shirley Proctor, Mr. Courtney Proctor, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. A. Strathie, Miss Alison Grant, Mr. H. Clemes, Mr. Mark Eby, Mr. John Green, Mr. John Harcourt, Miss Francine Lynn, Miss Katharine Laidlaw, Mr. James Cosgrave Jr., Mr. James Elmley, Mr. John Housser, Mr. Lamphier Lynn, Miss Patricia Mabee, Mr. Gordon Crean, Mr. Robert Worts, Mr. Roger Clarkson, Mr. Robert Douglas, Mr. George Gale, Mr. William Howland, Mr. Charles Jones, Mr. B. McCaurin, Miss Barbara Cartwright, Miss Patricia Daniel, Mr. Jack Gibbons, Mr. Mark Johnston, Miss Beryl Jane Ogden, Mr. Jack Corrigan.

The dance given by the officers of the First Battalion Canadian Machine Gun Corps at Casa Loma, Toronto, on Tuesday night of last week was a most enjoyable and delightful affair. Colonel J. A. McCamus, M.C., Officer Commanding, and Mrs. McCamus, and Colonel and Mrs. Claude H. Hill, received the guests. Mrs. McCamus was in a gown of pale pink georgette with silver, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Hill wore a smart gown of black sequin and satin, and carried roses. Among the distinguished guests were the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross, the latter very smart in an ivory colored moire gown with flet lace and slippers to match, and carrying a large white ostrich fan. Captain Eric Haldenby was in attendance. Supper was served between twelve and one o'clock in the Conservatory, the supper table being done with beautiful Christmas decorations and red candles.

Mrs. A. E. Beck, Russell Hill Road, Toronto, entertained at a delightful not-out dance at the Toronto Eglinton Hunt Club on Friday night of last week in honor of her daughter, Miss Barbara Beck, and son, Mr. Beverley Beck. Mrs. Beck wore a smart gown of black tulle embroidered in blue and gold, with strings of pearls. Miss Barbara Beck wore a pretty French frock of silver lace and pink georgette, with matching brocade shoes, and carried roses, lily-of-the-valley and blue forget-me-nots. Miss Betty Wilson, of Woodstock, wore smart cherry taffeta and cherry shoes. The club rooms were attractive with Christmas decorations, balloons, carnations, Christmas favors and crackers. The guests included, Misses Peggy Osler, Joyce Brown, Betty Long, Norma Peters, Lucille Hopkins, Elizabeth Burson, Jean Parmenter, Sheila Proctor, Ann Staunton, Margaret Playfair, Katharine Symons, Beatrice Symons, Gretchen Grey, Katharine Hobbs, Cynthia Walker, Ruth Wood, Betty Edmonds, Suzanne Currelly, Jane Bastedo.

The marriage of Rosamund, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Lazier, to Mr. Agar Rodney Cavthra Adamson, of Toronto and Port Credit, son of Mrs. Agar Adamson, and the late Colonel Adamson, is to take place very quietly late this month.

Sir William Clark, High Commissioner for Great Britain to Canada, is in Hamilton, Ont., on Saturday of this week to address the Canadian Club, and on January 18, he will go to New York, to address the Canadian Club in that city.

## SECOND REASON

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**Fairweather**

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TORONTO

Mrs. G. C. Marriott, of Toronto, has been in Montreal, guest for a short time of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Chillas, Western Avenue.

Mrs. Eugene Hawke, Miss Evelyn Booth, Miss Susan Smith and Mr. Alex Boote gave a progressive dinner party before Miss Kathleen Ritchie's coming-out dance on January 3rd.

Miss Phyllis Henderson, of Hamilton, was recently the guest in Toronto of Miss Aubrey Bell.

Bishop and Mrs. Sweeney are again in Toronto from Preston Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobie are again in Toronto after some time spent in the West Indies.

Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., of Toronto, presented the prizes at the first of the weekly winter shows at the Eglinton Hunt Club, on Saturday, January 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnston, of Toronto, recently left to spend several months in the South of France.

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Nancy Sprague, Joyce Lonsbrough, Betty Watt, Katherine Wright, Diana Nordheimer, Peggy Thistle, Gwen Jones, Mary Bull, Rosalind Brewin, Marion McLaren, Sheila Owen, Theodora Nickle, Peggy Boulton, Mary Campbell, Mary Holland, Ann Holland, Barbara Cartwright, Margaret Clarkson, Medara Britton, Katharine Britton, Mary Ledgewick, Barbara Warren, Marion Coulson, Lorna Mara, Eleanor Thompson, Sheila Ramsay, Margaret Warren, Elizabeth Greey, Frances Beardmore, Janet Baldwin, Elizabeth Heighington, Gladys Howard, Esme Heward, Messrs. Patrick Greene, A. E. Roberts, Bill Baldwin, Bob Lash, John Hobbs, Martin Wills, L. Newburn, Arthur Wilkinson, Courtney Proctor, E. R. Hunter, Casey Wood, Peter Lash, David Holmsted, John Currelly, Andrew Henderson, Bill Sprague, David Cassels, Peter Marshall, Tom Lonsbrough, Alex Mitchell, Mervyn Jones, William Kirkpatrick, Jim Gibson, John Holton, Tom Archibald, Donald McLaren, J. E. Ashton Smith, F. F. Wotherspoon, Harry Syer, Jack May, J. A. Combe, R. F. Osler, Jack Godfrey, John Osler, Bill Godfrey, Bill Boulton, Peter Boulton, David Rea, Fred Rea, Alexander McPhedran, Guy Russell, Tony Griffin, Peter Griffin, James Cleland, Ted Barton, Sterling Ryerson, Frank Hogg, Duncan Coulson, Knox Beardmore, Edward Heighington, Edmund Heward, Andrew Duncanson, William E. Fleming, Cadet McGregor Young, Andrew King Smith, Peter White, Struan Robertson, John Bain, John Turnbull, Wynn Shennstone, David Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, of St. George Street, Toronto, gave a very successful dinner dance at the Toronto Hunt Club on Tuesday night, December 31. Mr. and Mrs. Seagram received in the lounge, Mrs. Seagram smart in a gown of green chiffon with long draperies, with silver trimmings, and green satin slippers. Small tables for eight or twelve guests were arranged in both the dining rooms and were done attractively with roses, Christmas crackers and place cards. An orchestra of 11 pieces played in the summer dining room, where evergreen trees, wreaths of holly tied with scarlet, scarlet bells and ropes of evergreen and balloons were used in decoration. The guests, who numbered 125, included Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dymont, Major and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wallace, Major and Mrs. C. A. Hoone, Major and Mrs. Eric Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Heward, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. James Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Laratt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Russell.



Those who attended the first of the Winter Shows at the Eglinton Hunt Club, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon of last week included, Lady Joan Villiers, Mr. George Beadmore, M.F.H., Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Captain Stuart Bate, Major W. L. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Colonel Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Livingston, Miss Betty Francis, Miss Katharine Christie, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr. S. P. Jarvis, Miss Jean Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sifton, Mrs. G. R. Cottrill, Major and Mrs. Gordon Gayford, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Croase, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Atwell, Miss Elsie Price, Major Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miles, Mr. W. C. Duncan, Miss Margaret Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Robinson, Mr. D. C. Durland, Miss K. Bredin, Dr. G. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Wright, Miss Beulah Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Rawlinson, Miss Violet Meyers.

Dr. and Mrs. Murray McFarlane, of Toronto, are in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Adam Ballantyne, of Toronto, and her sister, Mrs. Bowie, of Brockville, are spending several months at Pasadena, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith are again in Toronto from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, of Toronto, leave at the end of the month for California and Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Wilson, of Montreal, will occupy their apartment during their absence.

Mrs. J. H. Scandrett is again in Toronto from Montreal where she spent the Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hodgson.

Mrs. E. G. Meredith, of Grande Allee, Quebec City, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Mills.

Mrs. Fulford, of Brockville, is in Ottawa on a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, Hon. A. C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy.

Miss Madeleine Mara and Miss Dorothy MacNamara, of Toronto, are spending a week at Muskoka Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Aitken, who have been spending Christmas and the New Year in Toronto with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Osler, are again in Montreal and shortly leave for Cuba.

Mrs. F. Russell Sweeney and Mrs. Doris Sweeney, of Toronto, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Canon and Mrs. C. A. Mason and Miss Doris Mason are again in Toronto from Bermuda.

Miss Edith Garland, of Ottawa, is visiting in Toronto, guest of Mrs. D. B. Hanna.

The Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, of Montreal, entertained at a dinner and theatre party last Friday evening, her guests including Miss Margot Redmond, Miss Audrey Beaulieu, Miss Margaret MacCallum, Mr. Thomas Beaulieu, Mr. John Bassett and Mr. Louis Johnson.

Miss Ethel Beament, of Ottawa, leaves this week to sail in the *S.S. Lady Hawkins* for the Barbados, where she will be for several weeks.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. W. MacLean, who spent the New Year at Murray Bay, guests at the Manor Richelieu, are again at Mull Hall, Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope, of Montreal, will sail for England at the end of the month.

Mrs. Leonard Apedalle, of Quebec, entertained at luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac, on Thursday of last week, for her house guest, Miss Mabel Edwardson, of Montreal.

Major Thain W. MacDowell, V.C., D.S.O., and Mrs. MacDowell are again in Montreal from England.

The marriage of Miss Madeleine Beaudry, daughter of Mr. Adrien Beaudry, K.C., and Mrs. Beaudry, Grosvenor Avenue, to Mr. Henri Monnet, of Paris, France, took place at St. Leo's Church, Westmount, on Tuesday morning, January 7, at nine o'clock. The bride was unattended. The ushers were Mr. Rene Deguire, Mr. Charles De Boucherville,



MRS. J. R. MCCONNELL  
Formerly Miss Winnifred McKay, Toronto.  
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Mr. Charles Taschereau, and Mr. Henri Leduc. The honeymoon is being spent in New York, Washington and Boston, prior to sailing on January 17, on the *Isle de France* for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McMaster and their family are again in Montreal from Florida where they spent the holiday season.

The engagement is announced of Miss Winifred M. Fraser, daughter of the late Mr. H. E. Fraser and of Mrs. Fraser, of Halifax, to Mr. Robert Ogilvy, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Ogilvy, Grey Avenue. The wedding will take place quietly in Montreal on January 14.

Mrs. Franklin Holland, Comte Street, Montreal, entertained last Saturday night at a buffet supper, followed by a little dance, in honor of Miss Olga Winters and her guest, Miss Jean Dobie, of Galt, Ontario.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross, held his usual New Year's Day reception at Government House, Toronto, on Wednesday morning of last week. From a thousand to twelve hundred prominent men from all the professions—military, legal, medical, ecclesiastical, journalistic and business—paid their respects to the Lieutenant-Governor, who was assisted in receiving by his charming wife, Mrs. Ross was in pansy colored velvet with pearls for ornament. Colonel Alexander Fraser, Colonel Rhoades, Captain Robertson and Captain Haldenby were in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peters, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week before Mr. George Beadmore's fancy dress ball at Chudleigh. Mr. and Mrs. Peters' guests included Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Captain Stuart Bate, Mr. Malcolm Richardson.

Mrs. Wood, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto, entertained at a dinner on Friday night of last week for her daughter, Miss Ruth Wood, before going on with her guests to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck's not-out dance for Miss Barbara Beck and Beverly Beck at the Eglinton Hunt.

Miss Betty Wilson, of Woodstock, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. E. Beck, in Toronto, for Mrs. Beck's dance on Friday night of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Drummond, of Vancouver, have been the guests for a week of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindsay



MRS. CAMERON MACNEIL  
Formerly Miss Dorothy Hodgins, daughter of Mrs. Hodgins and the late Rev. James Walter Hodgins, of Toronto.  
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.



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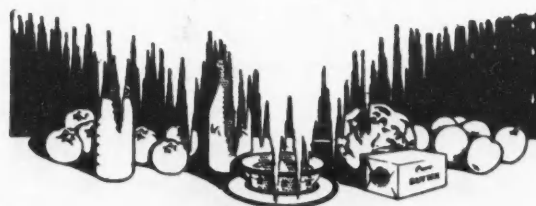
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Mrs. Alex Orr, of Montreal, and little daughter, Peggy, arrived in Saint John on Saturday to spend Christmas with her father, Mr. George McAvity, at his apartments in the Admiral Beatty Hotel.

Mrs. George McCallum, of Ottawa, is spending the holiday season with her mother, Mrs. R. B. Emerson, Germain Street, Saint John.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Angus, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Angus' parents, Mayor White and Mrs. White, Saint John.

Mrs. Alfred Turcot, of Quebec, is spending Christmas and New Year with her son, Mr. Percy Turcot, and Mrs. Turcot.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart McLeod, of Montreal, are visiting Mr. McLeod's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George K. McLeod, in Saint John.



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**McBRINE**  
AROUND-THE-WORLD BAGGAGE



MISS MARGARET ELLIS  
Debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ellis, Ottawa, whose coming-out The Dansant was given at the Country Club on Dec. 28.  
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

**THE SOCIAL WORLD**

Lady Clark is returning to Ottawa at the end of January from England. Miss Frances Clark received at the British High Commissioner's residence on Cooper Street, on New Year's Day, in her mother's absence. She was assisted by Miss Macdonald, of London, England, who is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Kennedy, of Brockville, Quebec, spent the Christmas and New Year holiday season in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Ian Adair, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adair at St. Hippolyte, Quebec, over the New Year holiday season.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Washington Stephens entertained at the Reunion Supper at the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal, on New Year's Eve. The guests included: Hon. Wesley Frost, Consul-General of the United States; and Mrs. Frost; Hon. Ludwig Kempff, Consul-General for Germany and Frau Kempff; Hon. Edouard Carleton, Consul-General of

France, and Mrs. Carleton; Mr. Straszewski, Consul-General for Poland; Hon. A. V. Seferovitch, Consul-General of Yugoslavia, and Mrs. Seferovitch; Senator and Mrs. C. P. Beaubien, Lady Forget, Hon. C. C. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brodeur, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Roumefort, Lady Drummond, Sir William and Lady Staver, Sir Andrew Macphail, Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Carling, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Blair, Mr. F. H. Clergue, Miss Clergue, Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Pero Zanela, Mrs. Lustgarten, Hon. W. Thurner, Consul-General of Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Birks, of Montreal, and their children have been at St. Bruno for the holidays.

Miss Yvette McKenna, of Montreal, is the guest in Quebec of Lady Price.

Miss Martha Allan, of Montreal, was a New Year holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ward C. Pittfield at Cartierville, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Armstrong, of Petrolia, Ontario, have been the guests in Ottawa, of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Perodeau are again in Montreal from Quebec, where they were New Year guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Cameron and Mr. Irving Cameron are again in Ottawa from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. M. McTier and their children are again in Montreal from St. Margaret where they spent the New Year season.

Mrs. Jules Duchastel de Montrouge, of Montreal, entertained at a tea-dance last week for her daughter, Miss Paule Duchastel de Montrouge. The rooms were most attractively decorated with Christmas flowers and greenery. Mrs. L. de G. Beaubien, Mrs. E. B. Benoit, Mrs. Charles Fremont, of Quebec, Mrs. Paul Lacoste, Mrs. Arthur Berthiaume and Mrs. Georges Badaux presided at the tea table, which was exquisitely appointed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Donohue, of Grande Allee, are again in Quebec after some time spent in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Paradis, of Montreal, spent the New Year season in Quebec, guests of Senator and Mrs. Philippe Paradis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome B. Bell, of Montreal, entertained a house party for seventy-five guests at a dance at the Hunt Club, last week, for their debutante daughters, Miss Florence Bell and Miss Margaret Bell. Mrs. Bell was smart in green satin *moiré* worn with silver slippers, and carried butterfly roses. Miss Florence Bell wore a Princess gown of mauve crepe Maroccan, with deep tulle border to the skirt. Her shoes were gold and her bouquet of Pernet roses. Miss Margaret Bell was in French crepe in shell pink with slippers to match and carried Columbia roses. Miss Helen Castello, of Cornwall, Ontario, Mrs. Bell's house guest, wore a pretty gown of nasturtium flat crepe with slippers to match.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Holt, of Montreal, entertained a house party for the New Year season at their place at Ste. Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Holt's guests were: Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Caverhill, and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dawes.

The marriage of Miss Catherine Hose, daughter of Commander and Mrs. Walter Hose, of Ottawa, to Mr. Archibald Benn Dundley Macdonald, of London, England, son of the late Mr. W. B. Macdonald and Mrs. W. Pitkin, of London, England, took place very quietly in the sacristy of St. Joseph's Church on Saturday afternoon, December 28, the Rev. Father Killian officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white transparent velvet, a tulle veil and a shower bouquet of pale pink roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret Hose, who wore a gown of chartreuse green *moiré*; a felt hat of the same shade and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses.



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... skirts of even length are  
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Mr. Jack Hose, a brother of the bride, was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mrs. Hose receiving her guests in a gown of amethyst crepe with a hat to match, and a shoulder knot of roses. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald left for Montreal to spend the week-end, the bride travelling in a gown of Royal blue crepe with a hat of the same shade and a seal coat. They will return to Ottawa to-day and leave on Wednesday for New York, to sail for England to take up residence in London. Mrs. W. Scott and Mrs. Lanauze, of Toronto, two aunts of the bride, with the latter's little girl, Miss Bimbo Lanauze, were among the out-of-town guests at the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Rutherford Caverhill, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Holt, of Montreal, at Ste. Margaret's.

Miss Lucille Hiam is again in Montreal from Quebec, where she was the guest of Lady Price.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Hall, of Quebec, have been visitors in Hamilton, guests of Mrs. Stuart Macdonald.

Bright holiday decorations were used to adorn the attractive Quebec Suite of the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Saturday night of last week for the smart dance given by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sibbitt, in honor of their debutante daughters, the Misses Margaret and Kathleen Sibbitt. Mr. and Mrs. Sibbitt and their daughters, with their house guests, received in the pretty reception room of the suite. The hostess wore a handsome gown of apple green panne velvet with a shoulder knot of rosebuds. Miss Margaret Sibbitt was charming in an exquisite white chiffon frock, made on long, graceful lines. She carried a bouquet of pink rosebuds and lily-of-the-valley. She wore pearls for ornament. Miss Kathleen Sibbitt wore a lovely model of shimmering ivory satin fashioned on long princess lines with ornaments of pearl and crystal. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses, violets and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Margorie Publow, of Kingston, wore a chic French frock of green crepe. Miss Marguerite Cavin, also of Kingston, was pretty in Nile green chiffon with a girle of rhinestones. Miss Ethel Steedman, of Montreal, was attractively gowned in black velvet. An excellent orchestra provided a delightful dance program with a balloon novelty number. A buffet supper was served at 11.30 o'clock, the table being attractive with sprigs of holly and tall crimson candles. Out-of-town guests included the Messrs. Alex. Sturgeon, Bill Bertram and Clarke Kinnear, all of Toronto, and several other holiday visitors in the capital for the Christmas season.

Mr. L. B. McFarlane, of Montreal, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. G. A. Winters, and her daughter, Miss Olga Winters, is sailing from New York on Saturday of this week, January 11, in the S.S. France for a cruise of the Mediterranean. Miss Jean Dobble, of Galt,



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Ont., who was in Montreal to attend Mrs. J. C. Newman's dance, and Miss Winters' guest, has returned home.

Miss Roper, who has been the guest of her brother, the Right Rev. J. C. Roper, D.D., Bishop of Ottawa, and Mrs. Roper, in Ottawa, is again in Toronto.

Mrs. E. B. Devlin, of Ottawa, entertained at a delightful dance on Monday night, December 30, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Mary Devlin. The drawing room was decorated with red roses. Mrs. Devlin received in a beautiful gown of pale green *moiré*, and the debutante in white satin. Miss Ellen Devlin was charming in yellow satin *moiré*, and Miss Margot Masson, of Montreal, Mrs. Devlin's house guest, received with her. Mrs. Devlin's dance was attended by about one hundred and fifty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carswell and party, of Hamilton, Ontario, were New Year guests at the Manoir Richelleu, Murray Bay. Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick, Miss Fitzpatrick, and Mr. C. E. Price and Mrs. R. H. Price, of Quebec City, were also at the Manoir Richelleu for the holiday season.





# SATURDAY NIGHT

## FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 11, 1930

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Will the Pool Win Its Fight?

### World Wheat Statistics Show Coming Scarcity While Europe Stocks Its Bins—Other Importing Nations To Feel Pinch

By GARY MOORE

(The most important problem facing the Dominion in the new year—the successful marketing of her 1929 wheat crop—has been stated again and again. But no authoritative survey of the situation that has arisen or forecast of what may reasonably be expected to develop from it has been presented to date. Believing that every intelligent Canadian should be apprised of the facts and appreciate the pressure from conflicting sources that influences the reaching of a satisfactory solution, Saturday Night recently commissioned Mr. Gary Moore, statistician and financial writer, to undertake an investigation of the whole subject and present his findings to Saturday Night's readers. This he is doing in the form of two articles, the first of which appears herewith. The present article deals with the Wheat Pool and its relationship to European importers and the world's statistical wheat position. The second, which will appear in next week's issue, will analyze the domestic and foreign relationships of the Wheat Pool to finance and world markets. Editor.)

UPON the movement of wheat from Canadian ports at a satisfactory price depends the degree of prosperity for the Dominion in 1930. This factor is by far and away the most important confronting both agriculture and the industrial community. The leaders in finance and industry are agreed upon this. It is a matter more momentous than the forced liquidation in the securities markets.

On the basis of the Wheat Pool's bank loans of August 31, 1929 (\$68,236,048 — obviously secured by 48,358,585 bushels of wheat in storage and stocks for open sales contracts valued at \$24,427,856)—it is estimated the close of harvest saw \$350,000,000 to \$360,000,000 of Canadian capital tied up in wheat alone. This estimate is arrived at by the addition of carryover of 104,000,000 bushels and new crop of 293,899,000 with subtraction of 100,000,000 bushels representing wheat held free and clear of financing.

The smaller estimate—\$350,000,000—would presume 297,000,000 bushels against this amount—an average of \$1.18 per bushel. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation—the \$20,000,000 company authorized by the United States Government to aid co-operative marketing in that country—on December 21, started its initial effort in price stabilizing with a bid of \$1.18 for No. 1 hard wheat, country run. There were no offers—futures' prices in two days of trading advanced between five and six cents per bushel at both Winnipeg and Chicago.

Since the end of harvest to the present date it is certain there has been a reduction in this capital outlay—corresponding to shipments and wheat used for domestic consumption. In the 20 weeks to December 21, 1929 Canada shipped 70,623,598 bushels. The five year average of domestic consumption is 110,000,000 bushels—approximately 2,110,000 bushels weekly. The same twenty weeks on this basis would account for 42,200,000 bushels—a total reduction in the visible supply of wheat from start of the crop year to December 21, of 112,823,598 bushels.

On this basis the estimate of capital employed at the start of the new year would be \$217,328,000 against 184,177,000 bushels. This, of course, represents an estimate of total bank loans against all holdings of wheat—private grain interests as well as the wheat pool. There is in this estimate a liberal allowance for wheat held free and clear of loans. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated Canada's visible supply as of December 20, 1929 to be 228,225,000 bushels, 44,048,000 bushels over the amount fixed as security for loans. An additional forty million bushels can be accounted for by stocks still held on farms.

It is in proportion to the liquidation of these more than two hundred millions at a price to show the farmer a substantial profit above production costs and carrying charges, that industry in Eastern Canada will be stimulated. This stimulus is not only provided by the release of hundreds of millions for industrial enterprise, but by a corresponding increase in consumer demand and purchasing power by the wheat grower.

It is with this end in view that there has been fought out on the checkerboard of the world's wheat markets dur-

ing the last six months of 1929 the most stupendous battle between opposing interests in the history of the grain trade. The sensational corners and attempted corners on the Chicago Board of Trade several decades ago—before government legislation precluded individual speculators attempting such feats again—was picaresque gambling compared with the present contest. Pitted against the Wheat Pool—backed solidly by the banks of Canada—is the consolidated forces of the European milling interests. The object of the Pool—to secure a price for the 1929 Canadian crop which the Pool experts believe consistent with the high quality of our western wheat and the condition of the world's market. The object of the European interests—to secure as cheaply as possible the five hundred and fifty to six hundred millions of bushels which Europe is forced to import each crop year.

The stake at issue has been a price to the Canadian farmer which would represent a difference between prosperity in 1930 and a mild agricultural depression—and \$150,000,000 to \$300,000,000 increased profits to the European millers, representing 25 to 50 cents difference in price per bushel on 600,000,000 bushels.

In this instance it may be mentioned that Lord Beaverbrook in a letter to the Montreal Herald dated November 9th, quotes no less an authority than Sir Charles Fielding, the economist, as to the relatively small difference in the price of bread to the British consumer based upon wheat prices. The same price for bread was cited as prevailing with European or Argentine grown wheat selling in the British market at 40 shillings per quarter (\$1.20 per bushel) as with Canadian wheat selling at 55 shillings per quarter (\$1.65 cents per bushel). It was said, "It is immaterial in the short run for the consumer, but it is important in the long run for the Empire—for upon this depends the prosperity of farming within the Empire."

However, there are two sides to every question, and it may be that the European importer recognizing the difficulties of a fluctuating price for bread, buys his year's wheat requirements at the lowest possible figure in an endeavor to not only increase his own profits but to combat the cry which would be raised against increased bread prices. We are not at present concerned with this, any more than the adverse criticism raised against the Wheat Pool in which it is charged with attempting to arbitrarily fix the world price of wheat—an utter impossibility. Subsequently, the domestic and world relationship of the Pool will be analyzed. The present analysis deals primarily with these two contending forces in relation to the world's statistical position of wheat, for upon the outcome de-

(Continued on Page 23)

## A Billion Dollars More Trade!

### Enormous Potentialities Lie in Increasing Merchandise Sales to Dominion's Visitors—Some Practical Suggestions

By C. E. NEILL

Vice-President and Managing Director of The Royal Bank of Canada. (From a speech delivered at the annual meeting of shareholders of the bank on January 9th.)

IT IS in trade rather than in the great manufacturing industries where there is a definite threat of a recession during the coming year. Therefore, it is in the field of trade that definite constructive measures are likely to prove most helpful.

In a day when improved efficiency is reducing the costs of manufacture and where scale production is lowering the ratio of overhead, there is some tendency to forget the importance of the distribution of goods as a part of the country's economic activity. At present, the cost of manufacturing constitutes only about 50 per cent of the ultimate selling price of the majority of manufactured articles which come into the channels of retail distribution.

Recent scientific studies give convincing evidence that balanced inventories and rapid turnover constitute the efficiencies of wholesale and retail trade. If the volume of sales can be increased, added prosperity will accrue to the merchant and the resultant reduction in price will add to the buying power of the consumer. It is particularly true in the case of luxuries that the margins of profit in distribution are sufficient so that it is more profitable for a country to be engaged in their distribution than it is to produce such goods for sale in other countries.

As a definite movement in the direction of trade expansion let Canada become known as the country where the tourist from the United States may purchase distinctive articles of merchandise at lower prices than are feasible in a country of prohibitive tariffs. The geographic location of the United States has given Canada an opportunity to develop the art of skilled merchandising in a manner that does not exist on a similar scale in other countries.

It is conceded that tourists from the

United States spent about one hundred million dollars in Switzerland, one hundred and fifty million dollars in Italy, and about two hundred and fifty million dollars in France during 1929. In France, where it is the tradition to buy luxuries, wearing apparel, and art products, the annual value of the tourist trade is greater than in any other country in Europe. The French government has decided to appropriate more than one million dollars per annum for advertising the attractions of the country to the American tourist trade. In Germany, the Government appropriation for this same purpose is substantially larger than in France. These appropriations constitute tangible evidence of governmental recognition of receipts from tourists as important items in their national welfare.

With due recognition of the importance of the tourist trade in Europe, it must be conceded that Canada holds first place among the playgrounds of the world. The scenic beauty of the Canadian Rockies, the lakes and rivers of Central Canada, the historic landmarks and traditions of Quebec, and the summer resorts of the Maritime Provinces, are attracting approximately fifteen million visitors a year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has estimated that these visitors spent two hundred and fifty million dollars in the country in 1928, and in 1929 the total must have been close to three hundred million dollars. It is estimated that only about sixty million dollars of this sum, or less than four dollars per capita, was spent for goods which were taken from the country.

This great annual migration presents an unparalleled opportunity for increasing our trade. As yet there has been no concerted effort to build the tradition that there are purchases

which can be made in Canada more advantageously than in the United States. It is estimated that in France, the amount of sale to each visitor averages about \$750. If we could make purchasing in Canada sufficiently attractive so that the average value of the merchandise taken out of the country by each visitor amounted to less than one-tenth of this sum, it would make a difference of more than one billion dollars a year in our trade.

This is a subject worthy of concerted effort by the National and Provincial Governments, Boards of Trade and Tourist Bureaus throughout the country. If individual European countries who receive only two or three hundred thousand visitors a year can afford to spend one to five million dollars in national advertising, the situation in Canada would justify an advertising budget much in excess of that amount.

In order to create a general interest in buying in Canada, there should be articles in many lines of merchandise that could be bought at as low a price in Canada as in any other country. When visitors return to the United States and show their friends the bargains which they purchased in Canada, they will help us to create the tradition that such purchasing is an essential part of a trip to Canada. The opportunity to buy in Canada will become an additional inducement which will serve to attract an increasing number of visitors.

(Continued on Page 28)



J. N. K. MACALISTER  
Promoted to chief commissioner of the department of immigration and colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway, following announcement of the retirement on January 1 of Colonel J. S. Dennis, C. M. G., chief commissioner of the department of colonization and development.

## GOLD & DROSS

BUILDING PRODUCTS CLASS "A"

Editor, Gold and Dross:  
I own some stock in Building Products, Limited for which I paid a price of around 40 last year. This stock went down as low as 22 and I now see that it is worth 29. This has worried me and I would like to have your advice on selling. It seems to me that building will not be so good this year as it was last and will this not affect this company. Do you think that I should sell or keep on holding this stock?

—L. R. S., Kitchener, Ont.

I would recommend that you hold your stock of Building Products Limited. I presume that it is the Class "A" stock of this company which you hold, and you have no doubt been advised that the directors have recently increased the dividend rate on this stock from \$1.60 annually to \$2.00 annually by the declaration of a 50c quarterly dividend paid on January 2nd to shareholders of record as of December 17th.

While I am inclined to agree with your prediction that possibly construction activities in 1930 throughout Canada may not maintain the rate of activity which we have witnessed during the past year, nevertheless Building Products Limited enjoys capable management and it seems unlikely that the company would increase its dividend rate unless it thought that such a rate could be maintained. It is

currently estimated that the company will earn for the full year \$4.50 per share on the Class "A" stock, which shows a very satisfactory margin over the \$2.00 dividend payment required. The company has made excellent progress in the past and I think that it should continue to do so.

A MINING ABSURDITY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am enclosing herewith a special notice which has been sent out to shareholders in the Durand-Smith Mining Syndicate, Ltd., together with a letter from W. E. Guthrie, of New York, addressed to the syndicate. As you will see from the notice, shareholders are asked to subscribe to the balance of the treasury stock and I would appreciate very much your opinion as to the wisdom of putting more money into this venture. Has any work been done on the property to prove the value and extent of ore, and what do you think of this new proposed financing?

—S. H. L., Ottawa, Ont.

The proposed financing plan of Durand Smith certainly does not appeal to me. The reasons are fairly obvious. Here, in a nutshell, is the proposal.

Durand Smith Syndicate is now capitalized at 200,000 shares, of which 150,000 shares have been issued. Guthrie proposes to the directors of Durand Smith for quite specious reasons that the capitalization be raised to 1,000,000 shares and that the old shareholders accept share for share the new stock. This arrangement would leave 800,000 shares in the treasury. Before he is willing to do anything, however, he wants Durand Smith to sell off the remainder of its original stock, 50,000 shares.

He proposes to underwrite 300,000 shares at a price of \$6.50 and sell them at \$10. He says, "If you can and will carry out the above programme I will consider entering into a contract with your company to underwrite 300,000 shares of your company's stock at a price of \$6.50 per share which would furnish your treasury with \$1,950,000." On the face of it this is absurd. Durand-Smith Syndicate has nothing in the way of properties or discoveries thereon which would warrant the raising of nearly \$2,000,000. Bluntly, the properties have not yet shown anything which would warrant such a valuation, even in theory.

The Syndicate has holdings in Sudbury district, near Treadwell Yukon, upon which, following limited surface exploration, an electrical survey has been completed, with results undisclosed to shareholders. It also has a group in the Gold Lake district upon which a little more work was done, reporting certain finds of undetermined size and content of chalcopyrite. This group was also surveyed but nothing has been said of results, which would be indicative in any event.

The Guthrie letter which you enclose certainly has the earmarks of an attempt to put something over on the market. The broker has committed himself very little. He says, "I will consider entering into a contract," which does not mean much.

You will note that the first requirement is that Durand Smith succeed in selling the remainder of its syndicate shares, 50,000. They are trying to get \$3 per share. If they succeed Guthrie wants a new one million share company, the stock in which he will try to sell for \$10. In other words by legerdemain he proposes to raise the value of the holdings, theoretically to \$10,000,000. The whole thing is a gross absurdity.

POSSIBILITIES IN CANADIAN CELANESE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am thinking of speculating in a few shares of Canadian Celanese Limited, as I understand the company is doing a good bit better than it was. Please advise what you think of this. If I buy the preferred, just what can I hope to get out of it in the way of dividends? Is the company likely to pay up the back dividends this year? I can afford to take a chance with the money I am planning to put into this. I hope you don't think this is a foolish idea.

—J. R. A., Calgary, Alta.

No, I don't think it's foolish, provided you don't put in more of your funds than you can afford to tie up indefinitely without receiving any income therefrom. While the company's financial statement covering the year ended December 31, 1929, is not, of course, yet available, there is reason to believe that it will reveal a very considerable advance in net earnings over 1928 and that the company

(Continued on Page 22)



THOMAS W. GIBSON

Former Deputy Minister of Mines for Ontario who has been selected by Hon. Charles McGree as the province's representative at the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress which opens a six weeks' session in South Africa on March 24. No man has a fuller acquaintance with the vast mineral regions of Ontario than Mr. Gibson.



R. L. BURNAP

Whose appointment as Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, Canadian National Railways, is announced. Mr. Burnap has been associated with the various lines which now comprise the Canadian National System during the whole of his railroad career of 36 years.



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# GOLD & DROSS

POSSIBILITIES IN CANADIAN CELANESE  
(Continued from Page 21)

has been, and is, working steadily towards a sounder earnings position.

Canadian Celanese, Limited, was incorporated in January, 1926, under Dominion laws to manufacture cellulose acetate and by-products therefrom, including artificial silk, films, etc. It acquired 170 acres of property at Drummondville, Que., on which it erected a plant which is self-contained from cellulose acetate to the finished fabrics. The company did not get into production on any scale until 1928, and even then the scale of operations was too limited to permit of much being shown in the way of earnings.

Dividends on the 7 per cent. \$100-par cumulative participating preferred have been unpaid and accumulating since April 1, 1926, so that on April 1, 1930, arrearages will amount to 28 per cent. As the company has \$9,000,000 of preferred outstanding (besides 250,409 no-par common shares; there is no funded debt), the annual preferred dividend requirement is \$630,000 and the total arrears on April 1 next will amount to \$2,520,000.

Thus, although the coming annual report will probably show the company to have earned its current preferred dividend requirements in 1929 by a good margin, it is obvious that it would be asking a great deal too much to expect that the company will be able to clean up so large an amount of arrearages after so comparatively brief a period of profitable operation. Nevertheless, the fact that it is apparently making substantial progress and earning a good surplus over current requirements gives reason to hope that a start, at least, will be made before long towards paying off the arrears, and, at current quotations around 50, lends speculative attractiveness to the preferred stock.

If we deduct the \$28 of accumulated dividends, the market value of the stock is left at \$22 per share, which does not seem to be a high figure for a \$100-par-value stock possessing the speculative possibilities of Canadian Celanese preferred. Furthermore, there is the provision by which the preferred participates to the extent of 10 per cent. of any further dividend distribution after payment of the regular preferred dividend and after providing for any losses in previous years.

The company is understood to have 300 looms now in operation, as against 212 at the end of 1928, and to be working to capacity. It is further understood that the company plans to instal an additional 150 looms during 1930.

### PIONEER AND THE HURONIAN DEAL

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly advise me what is taking place in this new amalgamation of Pioneer and Huronian Mining and Finance? I would appreciate an explanation of the general situation and your opinion from the point of view of Pioneer shareholders.

—S. R. J., Winnipeg, Man.

The new company, Huronian Mining and Finance, absorbs Pioneer and in my opinion this is a good move for Pioneer shareholders. The company had reached the end of its financial tether and what is now offered to the shareholders is a chance to have their property developed by a strong organization which starts off with \$750,000 in its treasury.

The original vendors of the Pioneer property appear to be satisfied to tag along with the new company in the hope that the properties will receive the development attention which it is felt they deserve. As matters stood before, the market for Pioneer had considerably weakened, finances were low and the operation was threatened with a shut down. You can, of course, sell your Pioneer independently. The stock is listed on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

In my opinion the Pioneer shareholders fared better than those of Keeley and Vipond, who had a right to ask what they were getting, in paying \$1 per share for Huronian Mining and Finance stock. The latter company has been organized to take over in addition to all the assets and liabilities of Pioneer Mining Corporation, Limited, the Canadian interests of Huronian Belt Company, the outside interests of Vipond and Keeley. By outside interests I mean the various property holdings and prospects apart from the main properties of the last two named companies.

Under the new arrangement Pioneer gets 462,819 shares of Huronian Mining and Finance stock. When the deal is completed there will be 2,012,819 shares issued, with 1,000,000 shares under option. There will be \$750,000 in cash on hand. The various property holdings scattered from coast to coast cannot be given a market value. It is perhaps significant that in these holdings there is included a certain substantial interest in Ungava Concession, which holds a very substantial interest in a large tract of mineral lands in Ungava, believed to hold potential value. The area has been investigated carefully during the past season and it is understood that some interesting results, involving great possibilities, have been secured.

Huronian Mining and Finance has been rather reticent as to future plans, but a statement has been promised.

### AN UNATTRACTIVE SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

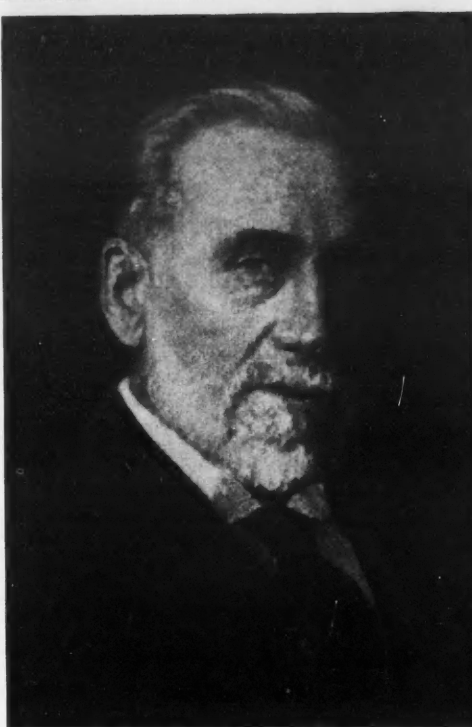
A friend of mine, who holds a responsible position with a Montreal financial house, has advised me to buy some of the common stock of the Certain-Teed Products Corporation, as he claims it should sell at 30 or more before long. I was rather impressed by what he told me, but on thinking it over have decided to stick to my rule and write to the always-reliable "Gold and Dross" before buying.

If you have any information as to how the company has done in 1929, I would be glad to be informed, as well as regarding the probable trend of earnings in 1930. Has the company any funded debt, and is it paying dividends regularly on the preferred stock? Does the company manufacture anything else besides roofing? I am sorry if I am asking for too much.

—B. W., Westmount, Que.

I don't think your friend's advice is very sound. There seems every reason to believe that the profits of Certain-Teed Products Corporation for 1929 will prove to be disappointing, and the chances are that it will be at least several months before the company can get back to a satisfactory earning basis. Under the circumstances, I know of no reason why the common stock should be considered attractive at current quotations around 13.

The company's operations in 1928 resulted in a deficit for the year, and the loss sustained in 1929 will probably prove to be larger. For the first nine months of 1929, the company's loss amounted to \$2.62 per share of common stock, as compared with a deficit of 69c per share for the corresponding period of 1928. The probabilities are that



SIR HORMISDAS LAPORTE  
President of the Provincial Bank which has once again reported an exceedingly satisfactory year. As an indication of the growth in the Bank's service, business loans showed an increase of \$2,000,000.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

results for 1929 as a whole will be less favorable than those for the nine months period. For the full year 1928, the company showed a loss of \$2.22 per common share, as against a profit of \$6.07 a share in 1927. Although the higher price levels for building material which recently became effective, improve the outlook for 1930, it is not likely that results for the next few months will be satisfactory.

The company passed the dividends on its 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock early in 1929, but officials of the company have expressed the belief that accruals can be cleared up in the second half of 1930. The company has \$13,300,000 of funded debt, 63,024 preferred shares outstanding, together with 400,000 common shares for which there is no early prospect of dividends.

Besides being a large manufacturer of prepared roofings and shingles, the company produces building papers, wall board, gypsum blocks, linoleum and other floor coverings as well as numerous building specialties.

### THE OLD "RELOADING" SCHEME

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would be greatly obliged for some information on Beardmore Gold Mines Ltd. Some time ago a client of mine purchased a thousand shares of stock in this company under high pressure salesmanship, at 50 cents a share. Recently the salesman called again and told him that his stock had gone up to 75 cents a share and that he already had a profit of 50 per cent. but that they were willing to sell him a thousand more shares at the old rate of 50 cents. My client signed an agreement to purchase the additional thousand shares and I would now like to know whether the statements about price made by the salesman were correct. What do you think of the proposition generally?

—S. C., Summerside, P.E.I.

There is no public market for Beardmore stock. Therefore the salesman is not subject to check-up on the statement. This is purely a prospect issue, with what I have previously described as undemonstrated chances of making a mine. It is curious to note that your client is quite willing to accept the old bait of an advancing market, without studying the property and its response to exploration work. In such cases a high pressure salesman does not even have to mention the mine; he simply appeals on the basis of an imaginary or theoretical stock advance.

Anyone buying Beardmore at 50 cents is taking a deliberate and long chance with his money. I repeat that this is a property which has had considerable and more or less persistent exploration without definite results which would enable anyone to determine its chances.

### GOOD, BUT TOO HIGH

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you call the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company's stock a good cheap stock at \$77 a share? I hear good reports of it, but cannot make up my mind whether to buy now or wait. If possible, I would like to get some general information about the company, its capitalization, income, dividends, etc. Thanks.

—C. G., Winnipeg, Man.

It's a pretty good stock, but I wouldn't call it cheap at 77 or thereabouts. Until recently, the trend of the company's profits had been downward for some years, and although the situation in this respect seems to be changing, I would suggest that you postpone purchasing at least until the company has developed a considerably greater earning power than it seems to have at present. On the basis of present conditions and prospects, the shares seem to me to be priced quite high enough at current levels around 77.

Net income of the company has followed a mainly

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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A brief resumé of Canadian progress, illustrating the development and commenting upon the future probabilities of Canadian business and industry is made in our January Investment List which presents a wide selection of Government, Municipal and Industrial Securities.

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Our January investment letter summarizes the views of leading American financial authorities concerning the outlook for business and the security markets during 1930; together with a review of Canadian economic conditions.

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# Concerning Insurance

## Compulsory Auto Insurance

*Remedy Proposed in Britain for Evil of the Reckless and Irresponsible Motorist*

By GEORGE GILBERT

DESPITE the fact that on this side the water financial responsibility laws are regarded as a better solution than compulsory insurance, in Great Britain the legislative remedy proposed for the evil of the reckless and financially irresponsible motorist is to compel every person operating a car to take out automobile liability insurance, or "third-party" insurance as it is called over there.

The insurance must be obtained from the existing insurance organizations of the country, as there is no provision in the Bill, which is now before Parliament, for state insurance of such risks.

When the Bill was before the House of Lords for its second reading, Lord Brentford (formerly Sir Wm. Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary in the previous administration) spoke in commendation of the measure. In regard to the question of those who may not be able to obtain insurance from the existing organizations, he said that if a man's record was such that he couldn't get insured either at a tariff or non-tariff office or at Lloyd's, then he should not be allowed to drive.

Earl Russell, who moved the second reading, said that the drafting of the part dealing with compulsory insurance was very troublesome, and that it was not until they gave up the attempt to tie up the necessary insurance with the vehicle license that they were able to evolve a workable scheme. They did not claim that the scheme was complete, but that it was sufficiently comprehensive for a first experiment. After, say five years' experience, it might be possible usefully to tighten up the machinery in certain respects.

One clause in the Bill imposes the duty upon motorists to take out the stipulated liability insurance, with a heavy penalty for disobedience, and this is the clause upon which the Government largely relies for the enforcement of the measure.

Another clause defines the class of insurers who may issue the insurance policies required, and the liability which must be assumed—liability against death or bodily injury.

In another clause is defined the security which may be given in place of an insurance policy. This clause is applicable to the big railway companies, the London General Omnibus Company, and other large concerns which habitually carry their own insurance.

There is also a clause which prevents a policy failing to be effective on account of something done after the accident.

It is also provided that once a year at least the certificate of insurance or the certificate of security shall be produced when the license is applied for. Another clause enables a constable to require its production at any time.

Insurance company officials have collaborated with Government officials in framing the measure. The Government has announced that it has no intention of interfering with the conduct of their business or of prohibiting them from making such bargains with the insured person as might suit the circumstances of each case. They have promised that they

will not raise their rates in consequence of the passage of the Bill. At the same time they have stated their view that the new provisions are likely to lead not only to a larger number of claims, but possibly to larger payments as the result of claims—effects which may have to be actuarially reflected in their rates.

An objection was taken to the Bill by Lord Banbury on the ground that it might encourage reckless people. He thought the motorist might be inclined to say: "The insurance company will pay if there is an accident, and therefore I do not care how fast I go."

Earle Howe pointed out that the Bill as it stood gave no certainty that the person who was injured would actually receive the compensation due to him. In the case of a stolen car, what would happen to the victim of an accident in which such a car was concerned, he asked. He rather fancied that such a person injured or maimed for life would get nothing; or, if he were killed, his dependents would get nothing.

With regard to this objection, Earl Russell pointed out that obviously they could not provide for the exceptional case, and they could not provide insurance for a stolen car driven by a thief. As to the person who may not be able to obtain insurance, he said that was a question always put up when a scheme of compulsory insurance was being considered. He was not sure how many people there were who were actually uninsurable or could not obtain insurance at some reasonable special premium, but he thought the number was extremely small. They were not given any instances from the insurance companies when they enquired into it, he said.

In Great Britain as elsewhere it has long been a crying scandal that a person may be killed or injured for life in a motor accident and unable to get any compensation owing to the fact that the motorist is penniless. As a remedy, compulsory automobile liability insurance is to be given a trial, instead of a financial responsibility law which is the remedy favored on this continent.

### INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
 Kindly advise if you consider the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., with Canadian Head Office, Hamilton, Ont., a perfectly safe company to insure mercantile stock with.

—H. N., Regina, Sask.

The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association is regularly licensed in Canada and maintains assets in this country in excess of its liabilities here.

It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$614,793 (accepted at \$577,931) for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile (excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person), sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance.

It transacts business on the mutual plan, and is safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted. It charges tariff rates, and returns at the



J. H. LITHGOW, F.A.S.  
 Who has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. He is also Actuary of the Company, and is well qualified by ability and experience for the duties of his new position.

end of year by way of refund or dividend what is not required for losses and expenses. So far the dividends have not been less than 25 per cent. of the premiums, while present dividends vary from 25 to 40 per cent. according to class.

Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1928, the latest date for which government figures are available, were \$774,478.47, while its total liabilities here were \$456,543.27, showing a surplus in this country of \$317,935.20.

Its total assets everywhere were \$4,398,035.23, while its total liabilities amounted to \$3,391,308.69, so there was a surplus over all liabilities of \$1,006,726.54. The financial position is accordingly a strong one.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
 Can you tell me if a Nebraska concern called the Travelers Health Association of Omaha is a good one to take out insurance with. Their rates are low and the proposition looks favorable. Are they licensed here?

—B. M., Owen Sound, Ont.

Travelers' Health Association of Omaha, Neb., is not licensed in Canada, and has no government deposit here for the protection of the people of this country insuring with it. In addition, this concern is an assessment association, and accordingly there is no guarantee that the cost will be as low as indicated, as the members are liable to assessment should the necessity arise.

SATURDAY NIGHT advises insuring with insurance institutions which are regularly licensed here, which maintain a deposit with the government for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and which operate on the legal reserve and not on the assessment system.

Experience has shown the wisdom of this course, which means buying insurance that insures, and which in consequence is readily collectable in case of loss up to one hundred cents on the dollar.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
 I shall be glad if you will kindly send me your report on the Universal Life Assurance and Annuity Company, Winnipeg, Man.

—G. V., Vancouver, B.C.

After considerable controversy between the policyholders of the years 1903 to 1906 and the Universal Life Assurance and Annuity Company of Winnipeg in regard to the ownership and disposition of a large amount of trust funds which had been accumulated during the previous twenty years, the matter was settled by agreement, and legislation was passed by the Manitoba legislature to give effect to the agreement. The main features of the enactment were:

1. That the trust funds shall continue to be administered by the Board of Trustees of the company until December 31, 1942, at which date the trust funds shall be equally divided between the beneficiaries of the policyholders living at that date.

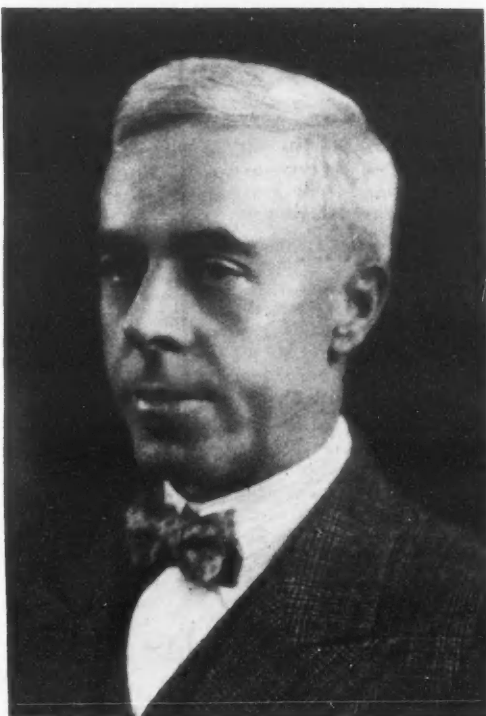
2. A reasonable and necessary period to be provided for the liquidation of the trust funds.

3. A reasonable schedule of expenses to be allowed the company for the investment and liquidation of the funds.

In view of the fact that the company had considered they were entitled to claim these funds and that no distribution of any of the funds was possible without their consent, the settlement as outlined above was regarded as an equitable one.

SATURDAY NIGHT actively championed the cause of the policyholders and their claim to ownership of these trust funds and their right to a division of the money among them when the funds were liquidated.

At the end of 1928 the total assets of the company were \$304,343.30, while the liabilities except paid up capital amounted to \$278,981.77. The paid up capital was \$25,000.00. The financial position is accordingly a satisfactory one.



C. E. SANDERS  
 Who has been elected a vice-president and director of the Montreal Life Insurance Company. Mr. Sanders has been associated with the Atlas Assurance Company for 21 years, since 1924 as manager for Canada with headquarters at Montreal.  
 —Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$11,705,196.00
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AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
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**Will the Pool Win Its Fight?**  
(Continued from Page 23)

In view of these statistics it was expected by North America that Europe would show alarm for its needed imports. Instead of that the European importer has calmly withheld purchases from Canada and the United States and shown not the slightest anxiety. We can account for this attitude, not by propaganda alone, but by analysis of the European crop, the statistical situation showing the strong position of the European miller up to the close of 1929.

Not only was Europe secure in the huge carryover available in the Argentine but in an abnormal supply of wheat from certain Continental countries over former years. While total European wheat production for 1929 declined to 1,390,000,000 bushels against 1,413,000,000 bushels in 1928—France showed an increase to 320,000,000 bushels from 281,000,000 in 1928 and Italy an increase to 260,000,000 from 229,000,000 bushels. Germany produced only 116,000,000 bushels compared with 142,000,000 in 1928, but this country, along with France, entered into the British export market, quoting prices 45 cents per bushel under that for which Canadian wheat was held.

The corn crop in eight European countries in 1929 rose to the unprecedented figure of 558,000,000 bushels compared with 282,000,000 bushels last year—an increase of over 98 per cent. The rye crop held about the same level while potatoes declined but slightly from 1928. It is obvious these other commodities must have an influence upon the consumption of wheat.

**The Statistical Position of Wheat**

Production:	1929	1928	5-year average (1925-29)
Canada	293,899,000	566,726,000	412,320,000
United States	806,508,000	902,000,000	817,533,000

Argentine—International Institute of Agriculture at Rome (metric tons):	3,900,000	8,100,000	250,587,000
Same in bushels	143,250,000	308,560,000	1,265,000,000
U. S. Gov. est. Dec. 26	152,000,000	141,000,000	1,100,000,000
Average of Private estimates to Dec. 29	190,000,000	133,000,000	1,000,000,000
Wheat Pool estimate of Nov. 30	210,000,000	132,000,000	1,000,000,000

Average of the 4 above estimates	173,812,500	129,837,000	1,265,000,000
Australia	96,000,000	1,413,000,000	1,265,000,000
Europe	1,390,000,000	1,413,000,000	1,265,000,000
All other countries exclusive of Russia and China	589,000,000	574,000,000	615,000,000

Total World Production	3,319,219,000	3,921,011,000	3,520,287,000
U. S. Gov. estimate	3,415,000,000	3,943,000,000	3,572,000,000
Wheat Pool estimate	3,390,000,000	3,925,000,000	3,532,000,000

Carryovers:	August 1, 1929	August 1, 1928	5-year average
Canada	104,000,000	78,000,000	58,300,000
United States	245,000,000	128,000,000	141,000,000
Argentine	133,000,000	80,000,000	81,000,000
Australia	36,000,000	46,000,000	36,250,000
All others	50,000,000	94,000,000	45,650,000

World carryover	529,000,000	426,000,000	362,200,000
1929 Production	3,319,219,000	3,921,011,000	3,520,287,000
Total World Supply	3,927,219,000	4,347,011,000	3,882,487,000
U. S. Gov. estimate	3,993,000,000	4,345,000,000	3,935,000,000
Wheat Pool estimate	3,985,000,000	4,315,000,000	3,886,000,000

Available for export:	Canada	United States	Argentine	Australia
(000 omitted)				
Crop	293,899	806,508	173,812	96,000
Carryover	104,000	245,000	133,000	36,000
Total Supply	397,899	1,051,508	306,812	132,000
Domestic requirements (5-year average)	110,000	640,000	75,000	36,000
Carryovers (5-year average)	58,300	141,000	81,000	36,350
Available for export	229,599*	270,508*	150,812*	59,650
Total 4 exporting countries				719,569

Shipments:	1929	1928-29	1927-28
(wheat and flour in bushels—20 weeks to Dec. 21)			
Canada	70,623,598	407,564,186	322,963,283
United States	81,053,000	161,983,607	203,083,671
Argentine	85,077,000	169,419,000	135,229,000
Australia	18,000,000	50,287,000	78,575,000
Total	254,753,598	789,253,793	749,851,954

ing countries of 316,000,000 bushels is added it develops a total requirement of 3,957,000,000 bushels against supplies of 3,927,000,000 bushels—a world scarcity of 29,781,000 bushels before a bushel of the 1930-31 crop in the Northern Hemisphere can be harvested.

The world outside of the producing countries must obviously tighten its belt and consume less wheat—as it has done in the past when there were crop shortages—or else the carryovers of the producing countries will be dangerously reduced. With normal consumption the total world carryover as of July 31, 1930 would be 286,000,000 bushels against 420,000,000 last year and a five-year average of 362,000,000 bushels.

The United States Government estimates world supply at 3,993,000,000 bushels with total disappearance of 3,650,000,000 bushels and carryover of 343,000,000 bushels.

The Wheat Pool estimates world supply at 3,985,000,000 bushels, world requirements at 3,659,000,000 bushels, an available carryover of 326,000,000 bushels.

On the checkerboard of the world market, the knights—represented by the Pool and the European importer—have made their plays and reached strategic positions. It is quite as evident that the pawns, wheat importing countries outside of Europe, have their backs to the wall. The condition in Asia and the normal export markets of Australia, as regards wheat for bread requirements is likely to be acute before the new crop is harvested. This has been largely brought about by the reduction in the Australian harvest this season to 96,000,000 bushels as compared with 159,725,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 129,837,000. Those countries

(Continued on Page 28)

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## Lead and Zinc in Canada

### Production Has Increased Enormously in Past Five Years—Present Rate of Growth Indicates Export Markets Must Be Found

By ARTHUR BUISSON  
Department of Mines, Ottawa.

THE large annual increase in the Canadian production of lead and zinc during the last six years has been mainly due to the successful development of the Sullivan mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at Kimberley, British Columbia. Additional production is anticipated in the near future from important discoveries in various parts of the Dominion, and active development is under way at the Flin Flon and the Sherritt-Gordon copper-zinc properties in northern Manitoba; at the Errington mine, near Sudbury, Ontario, where the ore is copper-zinc-lead with values in gold and silver; at the Horne, the Waite and the Alder-mac mines of Noranda Mines, Limited, and the Amulet and Abana mines, all in western Quebec, where the ore is copper-zinc with values in gold and silver; and in the Slocan and other areas in British Columbia, where the ores are silver-lead-zinc.

The development of so many new properties is mainly the result of improved methods of concentration and metallurgical treatment, due to the enterprise of the operators and, in many instances to the co-operation of the Dominion Department of Mines. The total milling capacity for the treatment of lead, lead-zinc and copper-zinc ores is at present about 12,000 tons a day, and enough ore has been blocked out at various mines in the country to permit of the actual output of lead and zinc being doubled, should market conditions justify such an increase.

Great activity was noticeable in 1928 in all the producing centres of British Columbia. Plant extensions, remodelling, and the construction of new mills during 1927 and 1928 contributed to the large increase in production for 1928. New mills have been constructed at the Paradise mine, Wilmer, East Kootenay; at the White-water and the Lucky Jim mines, near Zintcon; at the Noble Five mine,

Sandon; and remodelling of plant effected at the Ruth Hope mine, Sandon, and the Hewitt mine, Silverton. At the Sullivan mine, Kimberley, the capacity of the concentrator has been increased from 4,000 to 6,000 tons of ore per day.

The increase in the production of lead and zinc from British Columbia mines has been followed by proportional extensions at the metallurgical plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, British Columbia, which now has a daily capacity of 500 tons of unrefined lead bullion, 400 tons of refined lead and 375 tons of bar zinc. With the exception of the ores produced in Quebec, which are exported for treatment, the entire Canadian output of zinc is treated at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's refinery.

The latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the production of lead by provinces in 1928 as follows: British Columbia 159,000 tons, mostly derived from the Sullivan mine; Quebec 3,000 tons, obtained from the zinc-lead property at Notre-Dame-des-anges; Ontario 3,400 tons, derived mostly from the Galetta lead mine and including a small production from the Errington zinc-copper-lead property near Sudbury; Yukon Territory 3,600 tons from the Mayo silver-lead properties. Production for the first six months of 1929 was 78,055 tons. The world's production for the same period was 953,700 tons.

During the last few years Canada has been exporting large quantities of pig and refined lead, and these exports reached 125,000 tons in 1928. In the same year, the Canadian consumption of lead amounted to 37,000 tons. Relatively small quantities of lead ores and concentrates are exported from Quebec and the Yukon where smelting facilities are still lacking.

The production of zinc in Canada was first recorded in 1898 and was ob-

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tained from Quebec. Regular production from this province started in 1913 and has increased to 10,500 tons in 1928. The Ontario output has been small and intermittent. British Columbia first reported production in 1905, and since then has been the main source of supply. No large production, however, was recorded until the establishment, in 1916, of the zinc electrolytic refinery at Trail. Gradual improvements in methods of treatment and the building up of an export trade resulted in the output increasing steadily to 92,324 tons in 1928.

The production of zinc by provinces in 1928 was as follows: British Columbia 81,800 tons, mostly derived from the Sullivan mine; Quebec, 10,500 tons, the output of the Notre-Dame-des-anges property. For the first six months of 1929 the production of zinc in Canada amounted to 51,665 tons. The world's production for the same period was 802,000 tons. The consumption of zinc in Canada has more than doubled since 1914 and now amounts to about 30,000 tons a year, or approximately one third of the Canadian output. No appreciable increase is shown in the imports of zinc and zinc products during this period.

At the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company's Flin Flon property in northern Manitoba the erection of a zinc refinery is proceeding rapidly. This refinery will have a capacity of 25,000 tons of bar zinc a year, and is expected to be in operation by the end of 1930. The Horne Copper Corporation with mines and a copper smelter at Noranda, western Quebec, proposes, in association with British Metals Corporation (Canada) and the Nichols Copper Company of New York, to build a zinc refinery at some suitable location on the St. Lawrence river in the province of Quebec. The next few years should witness an important increase in the production of zinc in eastern Canada, the main sources of ore supply being the copper-zinc ores of northern Manitoba, the copper-zinc-lead ores of the Sudbury Basin, and the copper-zinc ores of western Quebec. In western Canada British Columbia will continue to be an important producer.

In the last five years the Canadian output of lead has been almost doubled and that of zinc nearly trebled, and now sources of production may soon be expected to noticeably accelerate the present rate of increase. The domestic consumption of these metals is still far below the output and this condition is likely to remain relatively unchanged for a good many years. This would indicate a growing Canadian production for which markets must be secured abroad.

## Profits Grow

### Provincial Bank Reports Good Year

THE Provincial Bank of Canada has made public the results of its fiscal year 1928-1929, ended on Nov. 30 last, which show a very satisfactory increase in profits. The net profits amount to \$551,622, as compared with \$534,248 for the preceding year.

The annual dividends at the rate of 9 per cent, representing the sum of \$360,000, have been paid to shareholders, \$67,500 has been reserved for Dominion government taxes, and \$148,138 has been written off bank premises and to cover the cost of installation and maintenance of new branches.

The sum of \$75,363 has been added to the balance of the profit and loss account of Nov. 30, 1928, which now stands at \$441,225.

The number of borrowing accounts increased during the year, and commercial loans reached a total of \$20,428,856 on Nov. 30 last, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the preceding year.

The strong liquid position of the bank has been maintained as in the past. Cash on hand, Dominion, Provincial and municipal securities, railway and other bonds and debentures and call loans total \$29,966,166, equal to 60.37 per cent of the liabilities to the public, which are \$49,634,473.

The total assets are \$55,575,699. The bank's paid-up capital is \$4,000,000, and the reserve fund and undivided profits now total \$1,941,225.

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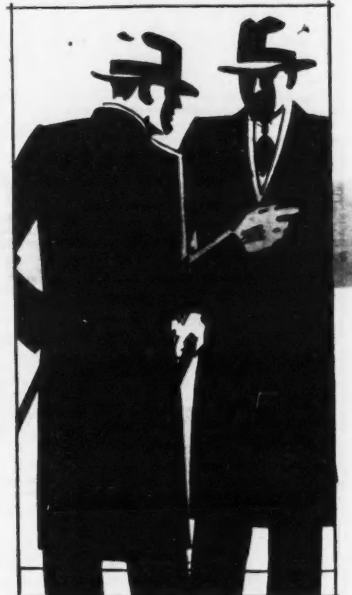
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On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of February, 1930.  
By order of the Board,  
C. B. ROBINSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Montreal, Que., 23rd December, 1929.

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ment—Sound Basis for General Betterment

By LEONARD J. REID.

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THE past year has been an eventful one in British industrial and financial history. In the industrial sphere it has on the whole been one of slow but fundamental progress; in the financial sphere it has been one of great stress and difficulty, but ending with circumstances which predict an improvement in the immediate future.

Four basic industries of Great Britain are still depressed, coal, iron and steel, shipbuilding and cotton. But the serious efforts to rehabilitate them give cause for encouragement to all except the most pessimistic or the too sanguine. Coal exports over eleven months of the year have improved by more than 10 million tons compared with the corresponding period last year, and in place of stoppages of work and colossal state subventions the industry and the Government are now getting to grips with real reorganization. The task of reorganization has, however, to reconcile so many powerful divergent interests that every step will be difficult and hard fought.

The iron and steel trade despite the stimulus of better demand during the autumn again faces a difficult market, but in the engineering section several important amalgamations have laid the foundations for better prospects. Shipbuilding has still made no important recovery since the post-war collapse and the present low level of shipping freights augurs no good for the immediate future and whatever the other greater effects of naval disarmament may be, for the while, progress in this direction is another blow to the shipyards.

Cotton was the only important industry which suffered an industrial dispute during the year. Here too, with output below capacity, economic difficulties face the industry, and the solution is being sought by industrial amalgamation of which the outstanding example is the Lancashire Cotton Corporation. Other industries, while suffering from the general economic depression, have in some directions been fairly prosperous, notably those so-called luxury industries whose development confuses the old-fashioned observers. Artificial silk and gramophones, apart from the speculative companies, and motor cars have all shown signs of vitality and expansion.

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The chief cause for satisfaction with the efforts of 1929 is not so much in achieved material improvements, but rather in the foundations which have been laid on which such improvements may be built upon in the near future. Rationalisation, in total, has made a solid advance, and there is scarcely an industry in which it has not been at work. Relations between wage-earners and employers have taken a more practical if not always more friendly turn. In the international sphere improved economic conditions abroad are again giving hope to those export industries on which Great Britain so greatly depends.

That indicator of prosperity, to which most attention is given, unemployment, is indeed still far from indicating widespread improvement and more than 1,300,000 people, or over 10 per cent of the registered wage earners are still unemployed, and although throughout the year the figure has been less serious than at corresponding periods last year, it still indicates a load on the economic structure of the country. That this load is supported without resulting in an economic crisis is, incidentally, a testimony of the country's basic strength. While the unemployment problem naturally gives cause for anxiety, it may at least be said that its solution is a little nearer, in that the problem is better understood than even twelve months ago.

In financial matters, after an opening which was quiet and hopeful, the year soon witnessed money becoming increasingly dear, mainly as a result of gold being attracted, at one time simultaneously, to Germany, France and America, and above all by the demand for money in New York for stock exchange speculations. On the London Stock Exchange the activity of the previous two years began to die out in the spring and the summer dullness was followed by the sharp fall in security prices as a result of the failure of a large financial group, and later the Wall Street collapse.

The collapse in London was severe, but except in certain groups, it was not catastrophic. This was due partly to sound values having already been practically reached during the summer dullness and also to the inherent strength of the London market which withstood the forced selling from many foreign centres during the Wall Street crisis. Bank rate which at the beginning of the year was at 4½ per cent advanced to 6½ per cent in September. The turn in the tide of gold movements eased the position of the

Bank of England and now in December Bank rate is back to 5 per cent.

The outlook for 1930, despite many difficult problems awaiting solution, may be expected to bring material prosperity a little nearer. Cheaper money for industry, investors turning their attention to productive rather than speculative purposes, all branches of industry trying to set their house in order, and world-wide efforts at economic co-operation should make 1930 as eventful but also a happier year than the one drawing to a close.

Coke is being produced in Canada chiefly by the treatment of bituminous coal; a small production is also obtained from the distillation of petroleum. Coke derived from the treatment of coal or petroleum is now produced in almost every province of the Dominion.

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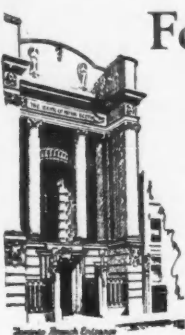
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## A Billion Dollars More Trade

(Continued from Page 21)

the Canadian market is a medium for reaching the attention of fifteen million American purchasers, as well as that of ten million Canadians. The present advantageous preferential tariff on Irish linens, for instance, permits them to be used as a display item which should attract this type of attention. The use of items of British origin as leaders should constitute a means for increasing the sale of allied Canadian products.

It will require large-scale advertising to make visitors from the United States realize that numerous items which are now or may in the near future be placed on the free list in Canada, can be bought in this country at prices substantially below those which they have to pay in their own country. Where manufacturers and merchants can agree among themselves to such a policy, they might ask the government to place certain specific articles of foreign origin on the free list with a view to using such items as leaders in the promotion of the sale of allied classes of goods of Canadian manufacture.

In instances where goods of a similar class are not manufactured in the country, certain articles can be placed on the free list with the deliberate purpose of increasing the volume of Canadian trade. The power to admit foreign goods of this character to this market should give the government greater bargaining power with other governments. When foreign producers realize the extent of this new market in Canada, they may well agree to reasonable preferences on Canadian products in return for the opportunity of displaying their goods to fifteen million visitors from the United States.

In the past, the Canadian manufacturer has had to contend with small volume as a handicap in his production costs. In a number of industries farsighted co-operation with merchants along these lines might bring about a volume of sales which would compare favorably with the volume attained in similar lines in Europe. In many European countries there are a surprisingly large number of workers employed in the production of souvenirs that visitors take back as presents to their friends. This project opens up the possibility of employment for skilled artisans and hand-workers in Canada.

As a natural prelude to the movement to increase buying in Canada, there should be a concerted effort to build more adequate hotels and hostels for tourist accommodation. The hotels in our large cities and in the better known resorts are excellent. In small towns and villages the lack of adequate accommodation is deplorable. Many of the most attractive parts of this country are unknown because they have no facilities to house visitors. There should be sufficient local pride to insist upon proper accommodation for visitors. Those towns and cities which are well located with reference to tourist travel can increase their wealth by making it more attractive to "Buy in Canada."

## Will the Pool Win Its Fight?

(Continued from Page 25)

which normally purchase from Australia must this year come to North America. The Southern Hemisphere which last year gorged the world market will this year contribute but a small proportion of exports.

The obvious conclusion is that the Wheat Pool is right in the assumption of at least a near world scarcity of wheat. However, this is not to be interpreted as meaning an artificial or unduly high price for wheat between this date and the time when the 1930 crop can be estimated. A reduction in Canada's crop to below last year's small crop and a similar reduction in the United States, would of course create an acute situation. But human powers of observation cannot, of course, foresee the new crop. An average of past production is the only yardstick available.

There will be a demand for every bushel of wheat now held in Canada. The price, while in all probability above the present level,—as the markets seemingly the last thirty days have been weighing the scales more carefully—may not be all that is desired by the western farmer. This is not from lack of demand, but the inability of such countries as China which will be in the market, to pay the premium which Europe could pay if it were faced with a shortage. There will of course be a continued European demand right on until the new crop is harvested, with results in proportion to the more urgent demand of other importers. But in view of all considerations the prospect of two dollar wheat, which is the expectation of many in the west, is seemingly remote. The United States Government on the basis of its world statistics, pre-



CHARLES VINING

Who has been appointed to represent The Dominion Securities Corporation as Canadian member of the Investment Research Committee of the Financial Advertisers' Association. The Research Committee is composed of representatives of leading investment houses throughout the United States and Canada. Mr. Vining is a member of Cockfield, Brown and Company, advertising and merchandising.

viously quoted, places an average price on the 1929-30 crop of \$1.54 compared with \$1.29 last year. The U. S. Department of Agriculture placed the real valuation on the basis statistics at \$1.62 per bushel, making a reduction to \$1.54 in view of financial disturbances in the markets and the general reduction of price levels.

The liquidation of Canada's present stocks at this price would not work hardship upon the wheat grower. Neither would it represent a bonanza price. It would provide a basis for liquidation of loans against wheat at a satisfactory level. And also provide a purchasing power to the west which would be sufficient to stimulate industry, though slightly under 1929 levels. But there is nothing to indicate the western grower will not receive a higher price and there is a good deal to assure against a definitely lower price — depending solely upon the price importing countries in urgent demand can afford to pay. It would be fatal for the Wheat Pool or any other interest to attempt to boost prices to an artificial level.

It is to be expected that common-sense will prevail in the marketing of present stocks, as in the past. The result bids fair to be all the Dominion as a whole could ask for. Supply and demand—and the ability of the consumer to buy—remains the dominant factor in the world market today, just as much as before co-operative marketing in Canada came into control of one-fifth of the world's total yearly wheat requirements.

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